

Stocks firm. Bonds narrow. Curb steady.  
Foreign exchange steady. Cotton quiet.  
Wheat strong. Corn higher.

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PASTOR NEWTON  
TELLS HIS STORY  
AT MURDER TRIAL

Paris (Mo.) Minister,  
Charged With Killing  
Woman, Testifies at  
Pittsfield, (Ill.)

HE TRACES EVENTS  
LEADING TO TRAGEDY

Teacher Explains Calling  
for Mailman's Wife; He  
Identifies Hammer With  
Which She Was Beaten  
to Death.

By a Staff Correspondent of the  
Post-Dispatch.

PITTSFIELD, Ill., Nov. 20.—The  
Rev. Claude Ellsworth Newton of  
Paris, Mo., on the stand in his  
own defense today, gave his  
explanation of the circumstances that  
led to his arrest and confession  
that he murdered Mrs. Maybelle  
Kelly.

The day she planned to desert  
her husband, he began, she gave  
him \$35, including a \$10 bill and  
an envelope containing her ring.  
The State alleges these were taken  
from her after she was killed.

Mrs. Kelly owed him the money,  
Newton said. He quoted her as say-  
ing to him: "I'm all set to go. Do  
as I told you." That meant, he ex-  
plained, he was to call for her in  
his automobile late that evening.

He put one of his three re-  
volvers in the car. It was loaded.  
He frequently carried a weapon  
when driving at night, he explained.  
He drove out about 11 p. m. to  
meet Mrs. Kelly.

First he drove to a neighboring  
town. He stopped near a drug store  
to buy a bottle of whisky, but  
changed his mind and went back to  
Paris.

Drive to Mrs. Kelly's Home.  
After a stop at his son's filling  
station, he went home, changed  
from light to a dark hat, then  
drove to Mrs. Kelly's home, with-  
out turning on his lights, by a cir-  
cuitous route. Mrs. Kelly was wait-  
ing at the garage.

Her luggage, packed with per-  
sonal belongings already, was in  
the car, having been placed there  
surprisingly a day or two be-  
fore, at her request. The charred  
remnants of the contents of the  
grips, burned by members of New-  
ton's family, who found them in his  
car, "might well be" the property  
of Mrs. Kelly, Newton told the  
jury. He inspected the State's ex-  
hibits.

It began to rain as she got in his  
machine. She said she had lost her  
umbrella. "We'd best get away  
from here," Newton said. He told  
her, "or neither of us will ever need  
an umbrella."

Identifies Iron Dumbbell.  
Newton identified as his, an iron  
dumbbell which State witnesses  
have said was found wrapped in his  
clothing at a spot to which he di-  
rected them after confessing the  
killing. He said he had found it,  
and "just carried it in his car." He  
said he never before had seen the  
type which witnesses testified was  
found in his machine.

Thus far his testimony was much  
like his confession. He appeared  
worn, and at times confused by the  
questions of his attorney. He spoke  
stully.

The hammer which the State con-  
fessed to beat Mrs. Kelly to death  
was in his car with other tools,  
he calmly admitted.

"I don't think there's any ques-  
tion about it. I was going to  
exchange it for a new one."

"Don't Let That Gun Fall Out."  
Back again in his account to the  
flight from the Kelly home, Newton  
continued: "I asked her, 'What are  
you going to do with that money?'  
after she mentioned she had some  
with her. She opened the door of  
the dash board compartment and  
put in a package. I said, 'Don't  
let that gun fall out.' She said, 'Is  
that your gun?'"

The discussion turned on where  
the gun was going. Newton said she  
made several suggestions, but she  
made no decision. She mentioned  
having left a note for her husband  
saying she was going to California.

His voice dropped as he neared,  
his account, the point of the fatal  
struggle on the highway.

Morning Testimony.  
For two hours before the noon  
recess he told of his career in  
Northeastern Missouri as a Baptist  
minister and his association with  
Mrs. Kelly.

Making the witness chair quiet  
after a brief recess at the end of  
the State's case this morning—so  
quiet that his presence was al-  
most unobserved until his attorney  
asked the first question—he showed  
signs of nervousness. As he made  
each, deliberate answer to his law-  
yer.

Continued on Page 3, Column 6.

CONTINUED COLD,  
CLOUDY TONIGHT  
AND TOMORROW

THE TEMPERATURES.		
1 a. m.	29.8	19
2 a. m.	29.10	20
3 a. m.	29.12	20
4 a. m.	29.12	20
5 a. m.	29.12	20
6 a. m.	29.12	20
7 a. m.	29.12	20
8 a. m.	29.12	20
9 a. m.	29.12	20
10 a. m.	29.12	20
11 a. m.	29.12	20
12 m.	29.12	20
1 p. m.	29.12	20
2 p. m.	29.12	20
3 p. m.	29.12	20
4 p. m.	29.12	20
5 p. m.	29.12	20
6 p. m.	29.12	20
7 p. m.	29.12	20
8 p. m.	29.12	20
9 p. m.	29.12	20
10 p. m.	29.12	20
11 p. m.	29.12	20
12 m.	29.12	20

\*Indicates street reading.  
Yesterday's high, 27 (12:01 a. m.); low,  
20 (9 p. m.).

Official forecast  
for St. Louis and  
vicinity: Mostly  
cloudy and con-  
tinued cold tonight  
and tomorrow;  
lowest tempera-  
ture tonight about  
16.

Missouri: Gen-  
erally fair in west  
portion, cloudy in  
east portion, con-  
tinued cold to-  
night; tomorrow  
mostly cloudy,  
snow in northwest  
portion, rising  
temperature in  
central and west  
portions.

Illinois: Mostly  
cloudy, light snow  
probable in central and north  
portions tonight and tomorrow mor-  
ning; continued cold.

Next Week's Weather Forecast.  
By the Associated Press.  
CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The weather  
outlook for next week for the  
Upper Mississippi and Lower Mis-  
souri Valleys: Considerable snow  
likely, especially north portion;  
temperature mostly below normal,  
although somewhat warmer first of  
week.

ROOSEVELT FEELS BETTER;  
TO SEE BUDGET DIRECTOR

Temperature Is Back to Normal  
and Swelling From Tooth Ex-  
traction Has Subsided.

By the Associated Press.  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Presi-  
dent Roosevelt, confined to bed  
most of this week by a tooth in-  
fection, felt so much better today  
that he arranged to go over plans  
for next year's Government ex-  
penditures with Daniel Bell, Acting  
Director of the Budget.

Stephen T. Early, one of the  
President's secretaries, said Mr.  
Roosevelt's temperature had re-  
turned to normal and that the swell-  
ing of his face which followed the  
extraction of the infected tooth  
Thursday, had greatly subsided.

When the President's dentist and  
personal physician visited him this  
morning, Early said, they found him  
in "grand shape." They decided,  
however, that it would be best for  
him not to try to go to the execu-  
tive offices yet, so he will see Bell  
in his study.

Early said the President now is  
almost certain to carry out his plan  
to go to Warm Springs, Ga., for  
Thanksgiving.

Asked what happened to the ex-  
tracted tooth, which was a lower  
right molar, Early smiled and said  
that so far as he is concerned that  
is and shall remain a mystery.

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER  
OFFICIALLY INVITED TO LONDON

No Date Set for Visit, Viewed as  
Result of Lord Halifax's Call  
on Hitler.

By the Associated Press.  
BERLIN, Nov. 20.—An official  
invitation to Baron Konstantin von  
Neurath, German Foreign Minister,  
to visit England was announced  
today. No date was set.

This was generally considered to  
be the one concrete result of the  
"unofficial" visit to Germany of  
Viscount Halifax, Britain's Lord  
President of the Council, who spent  
five hours with Chancellor Hitler at  
Berchtesgaden yesterday, dis-  
cussing British-German relations.

It was recalled that von Neurath  
cancelled a scheduled visit to Lon-  
don last June 21. Germany and  
Britain then were at odds over the  
Spanish civil war.

Lord Halifax, having returned to  
Berlin, spent the day as the guest  
of Colonel-General Hermann Wil-  
helm Goering, Reichminister of Air,  
at the Scur Meadow Hunting Lodge.  
A hunting exhibition was the  
ostensible reason for his visit  
to Germany. He will leave for Lon-  
don tomorrow.

ENGLAND-CAPE TOWN FLIGHT  
ROUND TRIP, IN FIVE DAYS

Mrs. Betty Kirby-Green and Flying  
Officer A. E. Clouston Break Rec-  
ord of Amy Johnson Mission.

By the Associated Press.  
LONDON, Nov. 20.—Mrs. Betty  
Kirby-Green and Flying Officer A.  
E. Clouston landed at Crofton fly-  
ing field at 3:22 p. m. today, set-  
ting a record for a round trip En-  
gland-to-Cape Town flight of five  
days 17 hours 27 minutes.

The old round trip record, seven  
days 22 hours, 42 minutes, was set  
by Mrs. Amy Johnson Mission.

3 NEW ITALIAN SUBMARINES

1026-Ton Vessels Launched at Mon-  
falcone Shipyards.

ROME, Nov. 20.—Three subma-  
rines—the Marcellino, the Dandolo  
and the Mosenigo—were launched  
today at Monfalcone shipyards.

They are boats of 1026 tons, each  
equipped with eight torpedo tubes  
and two cannon and capable of  
submerging to a depth of 300 feet.  
They have a wide cruising range.

ZARAGOZA RAIDED  
BY 35 LOYALIST  
BOMBING PLANES

Pilots Think They Caused  
Heavy Damage and Cas-  
ualties in Rebels' Aragon  
Stronghold.

ARTILLERY FIGHT  
ON 200-MILE LINE

Bad Weather Prevents Im-  
portant Engagements by  
Opposing Armies in  
Eastern Spain.

By the Associated Press.  
MADRID, Nov. 20.—Thirty-five  
Government bombing planes at-  
tacked Zaragoza today in retali-  
ation for recent insurgent air raids  
on Government cities.

Flyers said they caused heavy  
damage and casualties in the city,  
the insurgent stronghold on the  
Aragon front in Northeastern  
Spain.

The Air Ministry said nearly 300  
persons were killed three weeks  
ago when nine insurgent planes  
raided Lerida, a much smaller town  
than Zaragoza, which has a popu-  
lation of about 250,000.

By the Associated Press.  
HENDAYE, French-Spanish  
Frontier, Nov. 20.—Spanish Gov-  
ernment and insurgent gunners  
fought all along the Aragon front  
today—from Sabinaigo, near the  
French frontier, to Teruel, more  
than 200 miles south-while bad  
weather still prevented any impor-  
tant movements.

A Barcelona communiqué said  
the principal attack by insurgent  
artillery was in the Zuera sector  
north of Zaragoza. Catalan gun-  
ners broke up insurgent concentra-  
tions at Casa Batanero in the Sabinaigo  
sector, Barcelona reported.

A previous Government dispatch  
said field guns scored direct hits  
on an insurgent staff headquarters  
at Fuentes de Ebro.

A dispatch from Salamanca, in-  
surgent general headquarters, pre-  
dicted that "certain Powers" in  
Europe and the Americas soon  
would announce recognition of  
Generalissimo Franco's insur-  
gent administration. Only Po-  
land and Yugoslavia were named.

Insurgents on the Madrid front  
in Central Spain, taking advantage  
of clearing weather yesterday,  
struck at outlying Government po-  
sitions in the Brunete sector, about  
15 miles west of Madrid, forcing  
Government soldiers to abandon  
positions recently occupied at Qui-  
jorna.

The Madrid reports also included  
an announcement that 16 persons  
had been killed and 37 wounded in  
an insurgent air raid on Bujaraloz,  
37 miles southeast of Zaragoza.

Valencia was hit by a Mediter-  
ranean hurricane, which caused  
considerable property damage. No  
casualties were reported, but ship-  
ping was endangered, buildings  
were unroofed and trees were  
blown over.

British Freighter, Attacked by  
Rebels, Lands in Portugal.

By the Associated Press.  
LISBON, Portugal, Nov. 20.—  
With three of the crew killed and  
the Captain wounded in an encoun-  
ter with a Spanish insurgent gun-  
boat, the British freighter Capet  
arrived at Tagus yesterday.

The skipper was Commander J.  
S. Elias, who visited El Ferrol to  
get the ship after the insurgents  
seized the cargo of foodstuffs. The  
wounded Captain, J. H. Cassison,  
was removed to a hotel in Lisbon.

In London, Lloyd's reported the  
freighter was captured by an in-  
surgent gunboat Aug. 25 and taken  
to El Ferrol where the crew was  
imprisoned until Oct. 29. The ves-  
sel was released Nov. 12, Lloyd's  
said. The British Admiralty said  
the Capet was taken off Ribade-  
sella in the Bay of Biscay.

JUDGE SAYS PRO-NAZI BUND  
MEN CAN'T BE U. S. CITIZENS

Jurist Tells Naturalization Class,  
"You Can't Be Both American  
and German."

By the Associated Press.  
HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 20.—  
Common Pleas Judge J. Wallace  
Leyden told a class of 124 new citi-  
zens in Bergen County Naturaliza-  
tion Court yesterday he considered  
membership in the German-Ameri-  
can Bund sufficient grounds for  
denying citizenship. Fifteen Ger-  
man applicants disavowed any Nazi  
sympathies and denied being mem-  
bers of the Bund.

"You can't be both an American  
and a German," Judge Leyden said.  
"You must be either one or the  
other."

Judge Leyden said it seemed "ob-  
vious that a person believing in  
dictatorship cannot also believe  
in the American form of govern-  
ment."

T V A DIRECTOR'S  
STATEMENTS PUT  
IN TRIAL RECORD

Court Allows A. E. Mor-  
gan's Testimony Before  
Sub-Committee as to  
Plans for Project.

UTILITIES' COUNSEL  
WIN A POINT

Trying to Show the Au-  
thority Is Building and  
Operating Vast Power  
System.

By SAMUEL J. SHELTON,  
A Staff Correspondent of the  
Post-Dispatch.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 20.—  
Evidence bearing directly on the  
allegations that Tennessee Valley  
Authority, a Government agency,  
is engaged in constructing and  
operating what is primarily a vast  
electric power system, went into  
the record yesterday in the trial  
here, on its merits, of the suit in  
which 18 utility corporations are  
challenging the constitutionality of  
the T V A.

This evidence was admitted over  
strenuous objections of T V A at-  
torneys and only after the three-  
judge Federal court had heard  
arguments on both sides.

Statements by one of T V A's  
three directors, Chairman A. E.  
Morgan, concerning power plans,  
made before a sub-committee of the  
House of Representatives Commit-  
tee on Appropriations in 1935  
were read in evidence by Attorney S. D.  
L. Jackson, for the utilities.

The printed report of the sub-committee  
hearing, as read, showed that on  
the subject of public funds needed  
for the Cove Creek (Norris) Dam  
of T V A, Chairman Morgan was  
asked: "Are you going to build the  
same type of dam and a dam of  
the same height and length that  
you would build if you expected to  
utilize all of the power that could  
be generated there?"

His answer, the report showed,  
was: "Yes, sir, almost absolutely the  
same, so far as I can see now. . . . It  
will be the same type as though  
used entirely for power. It will be  
used partly for flood control."

At other points in the hearing,  
the report showed, Chairman Mor-  
gan testified that extensive and  
costly transmission lines would be  
required if the T V A was to sell  
the power that would be produced  
at its dams.

Another item of documentary evi-  
dence produced by the complaining  
power companies, which seek to en-  
join essential activities of the T V A,  
was a report to Congress in  
1930 by the chief of engineers de-  
scribing a detailed plan for im-  
provement of the Tennessee River  
and tributaries. This gave an esti-  
mate of \$75,000,000 as the cost of  
providing a nine-foot navigation  
channel from the mouth of the  
Tennessee to Knoxville, 652 miles,  
with facilities equal to those on the  
Ohio waterway by construction of  
32 low dams. The complainants  
offered only excerpts from the re-  
port, but the court said the whole  
would be received by plaintiffs that  
it is intended by plaintiffs that  
this shows the T V A's elaborate  
program, on which more than \$150,-  
000,000 already has been spent, with  
much greater expenditures planned,  
goes beyond the acknowledged com-  
mercial power of Congress over  
navigation under the commerce  
clause.

The War Department engineers  
recommended that Congress adopt  
a plan for improving the Tennessee  
and tributaries by permitting pri-  
vate interests, states and munic-  
ipalities to construct high dams  
under license, with power facili-  
ties in addition to navigation locks,  
wherever one dam would replace  
two or more low dams, the Gov-  
ernment to contribute the cost of  
the low dams thus displaced.

Counsel for the companies called  
the court's attention to the Rivers  
and Harbors Act of Congress, ap-  
proved July 3, 1930, adopted the  
War Department plan and author-  
ized an appropriation of \$5,000,000  
for a start on it. The court said  
judicial notice would be taken of  
the statute.

Most of yesterday afternoon was  
spent by attorneys in argument over  
admissibility of the statements of  
Chairman Morgan to the sub-com-  
mittee on appropriation in 1933.  
Counsel for the utilities informed  
the court that a number of other  
statements made by T V A officials  
at other congressional hearings on  
appropriations would be offered.

Ashwander Case Cited.  
The discussion ranged far and  
wide, with T V A counsel contend-  
ing that the issues in this case  
paralleled those in so-called Ash-  
wander case, in which the Supreme  
Court upheld one phase of T V A  
activity and that in that case the

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

JAPANESE TAKE SOOCHOW,  
PIVOTAL CITY; TURN BOTH  
ENDS OF CHINESE LINE

Bridge Blown Up to Impede the Japanese Advance



CHINESE retreating from the Hungjiao section of Shanghai tried to destroy this span over Soochow creek but succeeded only in damaging it. The Japanese advance was halted only temporarily.

TWO KILLED, 53 HURT  
IN WRECK OF TRAIN

Coach Rolls Down Bank,  
Snowstorm Hinders Rescue  
Work at Bluefield, W. Va.

By the Associated Press.  
BLUEFIELD, W. Va., Nov. 20.—A  
Norfolk & Western passenger  
train was wrecked in a snowstorm  
five miles west of Bluefield today,  
injuring 53 persons and causing  
the death of a woman and a Negro  
man.

Miss Georgia Clyburn of Bram-  
well, W. Va., and Frank Booker, 35,  
a Negro, riding in separate coaches,  
were killed.

Dr. R. D. Rogers, head of the  
Bluefield Sanitarium, said several  
of the injured were in a serious  
condition.

One coach of the all-steel train,  
on the way from Columbus, O., to  
Norfolk, Va., rolled over twice down  
a bank, carrying women and chil-  
dren with it. The coach landed on  
the edge of shallow Bluestone River.

One other passenger coach, car-  
rying only men, and two baggage  
coaches also left the rails. The lo-  
comotive was not derailed. Railroad  
men said the cause of the wreck  
was not determined.

Ambulances and private automo-  
biles from Bluefield, Pocahontas,  
Va.; Bluefield, Va., and other points  
carried the injured to hospitals  
here. Most of them were men re-  
turning home from the night shift  
in the Norfolk & Western's power  
house at Bluestone.

While snow swirled around the  
battered coaches, rescue workers  
toiled for two hours up and down  
slippery banks bringing out in-  
jured.

Many of the injured in the car  
suffered broken bones and all were  
badly bruised and suffering from  
shock. Women and children were  
hysterical as the ambulance work-  
ers carried them out.

The highway parallels the rail-  
road at the scene of the wreck. It  
was about 10 feet from track to  
road but stretcher bearers had to  
form chains and help pull them-  
selves and their burdens up to the  
waiting ambulances.

One of those to suffer the most  
serious injuries was J. W. Dickson  
of Bluestone.

Chinese Shift Capital to Chungking,  
750 Miles Southwest of Nanking

Government Formally Announces Withdrawal  
"to Be More Advantageously Situated to  
Maintain Prolonged Resistance."

By the Associated Press.  
NANKING, Nov. 20.—The Chinese  
Government formally announced  
removal of the nation's capital to-  
day to Chungking in Szechwan  
Province, about 750 air miles far-  
ther inland and southwestward  
from Nanking. Full evacuation,  
however, was not expected at least  
for another week.

Removal of central government  
ministries and officials to several  
inland cities has been in progress  
for several days and, with this job  
almost complete, authorities be-  
gan a systematic stripping of valu-  
able equipment, machinery and  
furnishings. All was to be moved  
away, leaving Nanking only an  
empty, nominal capital should the  
Japanese occupy it.

There were no signs of civil dis-  
order.

Ranking Chinese generally were  
resolutely in favor of continuing  
the nation's defense.

Statement by Government.  
Civil departments, the Govern-  
ment declared, were withdrawing  
ministries of the present state of hos-  
tilities and to be more advantage-  
ously situated to direct national af-  
fairs and maintain prolonged re-  
sistance.

"Upon the bodies of our heroic  
dead the foundation for a new, in-  
dependent China is being firmly  
laid," a Government statement said.  
"Our submission to Japan neither  
would be compatible to our national  
existence nor consonant with the  
maintenance of international jus-  
tice and peace."

"Japan is gravely mistaken in  
her belief that by pushing west-  
ward she can force Chinese ac-  
ceptance of Japan's humiliating  
terms because China has fully made  
up her mind that her salvation rests  
in fighting the invaders to the last  
man."

Tribute to Shanghai Defenders.  
"In her present struggle China  
has behind her the full sympathy  
of foreign nations and the solid  
support of her own people. There  
is no question that she ultimately  
can attain her object of maintain-  
ing her national existence and in-  
dependence."

The statement paid tribute to  
Chinese defenders of Shanghai who,  
it said, held Japanese forces at  
bay for three months despite in-  
ferior equipment.

"Many of our soldiers, depending  
only on their blood and patriotism,"  
it said, "defied the concentrated at-  
tacks of the Japanese army, navy  
and air force, remaining at their  
posts even after their defense  
works had been demolished."

Upon the bodies of our heroic  
dead the foundation for a new, in-  
dependent China is being firmly  
laid."

Wounds Another When He Mis-  
takes Them for Birds.

By the Associated Press.  
BEDFORD, Pa., Nov. 20.—E. C.  
Holler, 20 years old, a hunter of  
Charleroi, Pa., firing at what he  
thought was a turkey,  
wounded one man and killed an-  
other yesterday in the wilds on  
the top of Wills Mountain, 15 miles  
south of Bedford.

Harry Schlegelmilch, 42, of  
Sproul, was killed by the bullet  
which first passed through the foot  
of a companion, Floyd Appleby, 23,  
also of Sproul.

254 GEISHA GO TO SHANGHAI

Entertainers' Mission Is to Restore  
Gaiety in "Little Tokio."

By the Associated Press.  
SHANGHAI, Nov. 20.—"Little  
Tokio," the Japanese quarter of  
Shanghai, today received 254 of  
Japan's fairest Geisha-girl enter-  
tainers—whose avowed mission was  
to restore gaiety.

Followers of Shanghai's night life  
regarded the girls' arrival as a  
sign hostilities in the city were  
over. "Little Tokio" had been in  
the doldrums since fighting began  
Aug. 13.

INVADERS SWEEP  
TOWARD NANKING  
AFTER CRACKING  
MAIN DEFENSES

Hard Pressed Troops Re-  
ported Retreating Along  
100-Mile Front — Key  
Town in Center Falls  
After Air Bombardment.

INFANTRY MOVES IN  
WITHOUT A FIGHT

Gen. Chiang Still Deter-  
mined to Defend Capital,  
125 Miles From Ad-  
vancing Army — Battle  
for Tsinfu Continues.

By the Associated Press.  
SHANGHAI, Nov. 20.—Japanese  
forces moved toward Nanking, Chi-  
na's capital, today through three  
gaps in the main Chinese defenses.

Soochow, pivotal stronghold of  
the defense line 50 miles west of  
Shanghai, fell after a fierce bom-  
bardment. Japanese said the Chi-  
nese army was retreating in con-  
fusion from the city, which is about  
125 miles east of Nanking.

Both ends of the defense line, es-  
tablished to prevent occupation of  
Nanking, also had been turned by  
the Japanese today, the 100th day  
of hostilities on the Shanghai front.  
Kasheng, 25 miles southeast of So-  
chow, was in Japanese hands. A  
third Japanese column had skirted  
Changshu, 25 miles to the north.

Chinese said the vital defense  
center at Sochow was abandoned  
after it virtually had been destroyed  
by Japanese aerial bombs. They  
declared their troops, however, still  
desperately defended Changshu,  
northern anchor of the line.

Chinese said Kasheng capitulated  
only after severe street fighting. A  
Japanese communiqué reported Ja-  
pan's "battle" forces had taken  
possession of the city. The news  
of Kasheng in pursuit of Chinese  
troops fleeing westward toward  
Nanking along China's ancient  
Grand Canal.



## FIGHTS, NO ACTION IN FIRST WEEK OF SPECIAL SESSION

Interest Centered in Tax Revision Rather Than in Program Roosevelt Outlined.

### COMMITTEE TIES UP WAGE-HOUR BILL

Petition in House Seeks to Release It—Senate Anti-Lynching Bill Filibuster Goes on.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—In the first week of the special congressional session much talk and petty bickering furnished evidence that what President Roosevelt's opening message termed a "marked" industrial recession was for many Congressmen paramount to matters for which they were summoned—crop control, executive reorganization, wage and hour regulation, and regional planning.

This sentiment centered in demands for removal of tax burdens on business, especially modification of the undistributed corporate profits and capital gains taxes now being studied by a House subcommittee. Ultimate revision of some kind was a foregone conclusion after the President advocated "lightening inequitable burdens" on small business enterprises.

Tax revision appeared unlikely, however, before the regular January session.

Floor Fights Ahead.

Although farm bills were nearly ready for consideration in each House, floor fights were in prospect over such issues as voluntary versus mandatory, crop control and processing taxes to finance increased costs.

House leaders disclosed today they have abandoned virtually all hope the Rules Committee will voluntarily permit the House to vote on the administration's wage and hour bill at the special session.

Democratic leaders set Tuesday as the deadline. If Rules Committee opposition has not withdrawn by that time, they will concentrate on getting a petition signed to force the measure to the floor.

When the House adjourned yesterday over Sunday, 129 of the required 215 members had signed the petition.

Representative Martin (Rep., Massachusetts), ranking minority member of the Rules Committee, announced he would support a substitute wage-hour bill introduced by Representative Connery (Dem., Massachusetts).

The substitute would have the Labor Department and state labor commissioners fix wage and hour standards instead of entrusting this task to an independent five-member board as proposed in the original bill.

Filibuster Ties Up Senate.

Ahead of Senate action on two other administration measures—executive reorganization and regional planning—was the prospect of still more filibustering against the anti-lynching bill. A motion for its consideration was defeated in the Senate at all week and it has the right-of-way once farm control is voted.

The special session began in much the same tone that the regular session ended last August. The legislative business was unorganized and frequent quarrels marked debate on the floor.

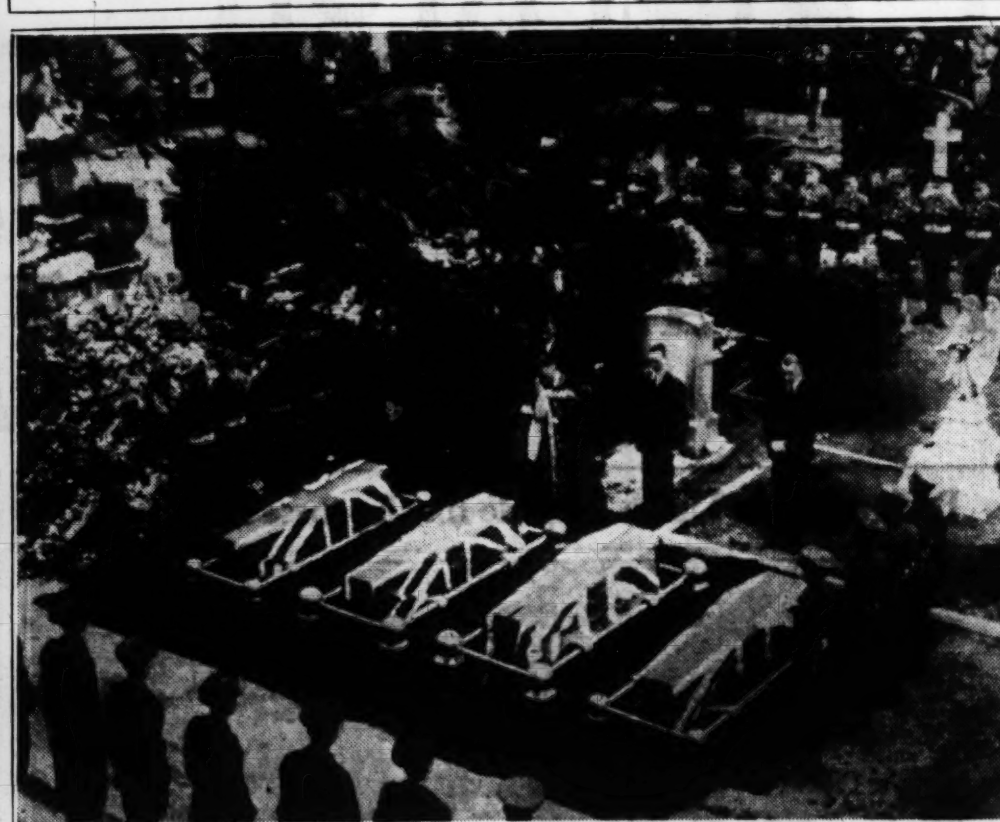
Apparently unchanged by the three-month recess were Southern Democrats, among whom had been counted many court-packing opponents. They kept the administration wage-hour bill locked in the House Rules Committee; executive reorganization was blocked in the Senate by their filibuster against the anti-lynching bill.

The reluctance to vote taxes was demonstrated by the House Agriculture Committee's rejection of a processing levy on wheat. Spending was entangled not only in relief but in the business recession.

Dixie Graves' Speech.

Senator Dixie Graves of Alabama took part yesterday in the speeches against the anti-lynching bill.

## Funeral of British Soldiers Killed by Shells in Shanghai



FLAG-DRAPED coffins of four soldiers of the Ulster Rifles killed by Japanese shells falling in the International Settlement at Shanghai. Military burial was accorded them Nov. 1.

By the Associated Press.

London, Nov. 19.—The funeral of four British soldiers killed by Japanese shells in Shanghai was held yesterday in the International Settlement.

The soldiers, who were members of the Ulster Rifles, were killed on November 1.

The funeral was held in the International Settlement, and the bodies were buried in a military cemetery.

The soldiers were killed by Japanese shells falling in the International Settlement at Shanghai.

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## RED ARMY OF FAR EAST DEFIES 'FASCIST BLOC'

Marshal Bluecher Says Soviets Will Protect Every Inch of Frontier.

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Nov. 20.—A declaration that Russia was prepared to defend its Far Eastern border against the "Fascist bloc" was contained in an order issued by the commander of the Far Eastern army, which became known here yesterday.

The Far Eastern army is stationed along the Siberia-Manchou frontier where the Japanese were said recently by foreign observers in Tokyo to have from 500,000 to 600,000 men concentrated.

"We declare before the whole Soviet people," said order No. 330 issued by Marshal Vasily K. Blucher, "that the Far Eastern army and Pacific fleet will not allow the Fascist bloc to violate a single inch of the Far Eastern border."

The order, published in the newspaper Pacific Star at Khabarovsk Nov. 19, said:

"The Far Eastern army is entrusted with the defense of the most threatened part of our Socialist country. We will be vigilant in the Far East, increase our revolutionary discipline and devote all our strength to consolidation and improvement of the capabilities of the Far Eastern army."

The order repeated the assertion frequently made by Klementi K. Voroshilov, Commissar of War and Navy, that "the Soviet Union is following an unswerving policy of peace" but "if compelled to abandon peaceful work for war, we will carry it beyond the frontiers of the Socialist fatherland."

P. E. Dybenko, commander of the Leningrad military district, said today every Soviet citizen would fight in the Red army in case of war. Dybenko, whose rank corresponds to General, said:

"Our enemies are trying to figure out what our army would be in case of war. Our army will be the very strongest—170,000,000 people in the Soviet Union who will fight in our ranks."

Dybenko's speech was made in an election district where he was the unopposed nominee for the Supreme Soviet, to be elected Dec. 12.

One of the arguments by T. V. A. Attorney James L. Fly against admitting the exhibit, was that "loose statements of individual directors of the Authority should not be considered competent testimony." He contended that only the official acts of the T. V. A. as a corporation should be considered. He and his associates thought that the evidence should be limited to the specific acts performed by T. V. A. such as building dams, constructing transmission lines, making contracts and selling power.

If this view prevailed, argued Attorney Raymond T. Jackson of the complaining companies, there could be no such thing as anticipatory relief in a court of equity, from threatened damage, because a complaint could not be entertained until the action was completed, the last yard of concrete poured, and then it would be too late.

The companies are alleging that they are threatened with irreparable damage or possible total loss of their properties by the "unfair" competition of T. V. A. selling electricity far and wide at so-called "yardstick" rates.

The court recessed until Monday when a ruling is expected on the application of the utilities for a subpoena to bring in many books and records. The court already has refused to subpoena minutes of official meetings of the T. V. A. directors.

Boy Hurt in Football Game Dies.

By the Associated Press.

FRESNO, Cal., Nov. 20.—Mansford Enoch, 18 years old, tackle on the Fresno High School football team, died last night after being injured in a game with Merced High yesterday.

He was taken to the hospital after the game and died of a heart attack.

The game was a close one, with Fresno winning 14-13.

The death of Enoch is the first of a player in a game with Merced High.

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## BRUSSELS CONFERENCE IS READY TO BREAK UP

Eden Not to Return, French and Russian Spokesman Unlikely to Be Back.

By the Associated Press.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 20.—The prospective absence of leading delegates of Britain, France and the Soviet Union lent emphasis today to a widespread belief that the Far Eastern peace conference would reach an ineffectual finale on Monday.

The general belief was that there would be no concrete decision on China's plea for material aid and economic pressure on Japan.

A decision by Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, not to return for the resumption of negotiations after a week-long recess, was unlikely to be back.

Although no official announcement has been made, it was thought almost certain that French Foreign Minister, Yvon Delbois, would follow Eden's lead and stay at home.

V. P. Potemkin, the Russian delegate, who suddenly left to make a report to Moscow several days ago, is unlikely to be back.

Norman H. Davis, the United States special ambassador-at-large and its chief delegate, was still here but has been confined to bed part of the time with a severe cold.

Davis and Sir Alexander Cadogan of the British delegation, who returned last night in advance of his colleagues, began consultations on procedure to be followed Monday in dealing with the Chinese plea.

In most quarters there is little belief that the Chinese appeal, voiced by Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, will gain the support he desires.

He has asked the 19 governments represented to withhold war supplies and financial credits from Japan.

A. F. L. FAVORS DELAYING  
U. S. REORGANIZATION BILL

Legislative Agents Think Action in Congress Should Be Put Off

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The American Federation of Labor said today its legislative agents favored postponement of Congressional action on the administration's executive reorganization bill until the January session.

Leaders of the railroad brotherhoods have expressed opposition to any reorganization which will change the independent status of such agencies as the Interstate Commerce Commission, which regulates freight and passenger rates.

President William Green has summoned the A. F. of L. executive council to a policy-shaping conference on the administration's bill to regulate minimum wages and maximum hours. Chairman Norton (Dem.), New Jersey, of the House Labor Committee asked Green for the A. F. of L.'s views on the bill.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20.—Walter Stauffer, great-grandson of President Zachary Taylor and member of an old and prominent Louisiana family, and three other New Orleans men were arrested yesterday on charges of violating the neutrality act in an alleged plot to smuggle arms and ammunition into Honduras.

Stauffer, Israel Slobotsky, a furniture dealer, L. H. Hardie and James Ferry, employees of a hardware firm of which Stauffer is a partner, were arrested before a United States Commissioner. All were released under bond.

"I don't know why we were charged," said Slobotsky at the arraignment. "We had nothing to do with shipping any arms to Honduras."

Movie Man's Wife Killed in Crash.

PALM SPRINGS, Cal., Nov. 20.—Mrs. Edward Mannix, wife of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios, was killed and Al Wertheimer, night club owner, was injured in an auto accident, four miles south of Palm Springs early today. Police said they were returning from Wertheimer's club near Palm Springs.

The accident occurred on a winding road, and the car rolled over several times.

The bodies of the victims were found in the wreckage of the car.

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## SAYS HE HAS SOLUTION OF RIDDLE OF ARCTIC

Russian in Polar Party Announces Discovery of Sea Drift to Atlantic.

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Nov. 20.—The Soviet Russian scientific party which has spent six months on an ice floe adrift near the North Pole reported today it had solved the "riddle of drift from the North Pole to the Atlantic." A radio message from Pyotr Shirshov, the party's hydrogeologist, said the movement of "millions of kilometers of thick, strong ice is one of the grandest phenomena of nature."

The announcement did not elaborate on the findings of the expedition. Indications were that the four men in the party expected to remain adrift for a full year, although Dr. Otto Schmidt, who led the expedition to the Pole and later returned to Moscow, has been quoted as saying they might be taken off in January. Shirshov's radio message said:

"If the speed of drift is not reduced, we may expect to reach 80 degrees latitude by March 1."

In that event they would enter the so-called Eastern Greenland current, which flows southward.

An icebreaker could easily approach the ice floe in May or June, the communication added.

The camp was established last May 21 when the floe was only a few miles from the Pole. Since then the floe has drifted a distance estimated at 450 miles.

CHICAGO SANITARY DISTRICT  
CONSPIRATOR GOES TO PRISON

Frank J. Link's 5-Year Sentence Likely to Cause Death, His Attorney Says.

By the Associated Press.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 20.—Frank J. Link, former Chicago Sanitary District trustee, began serving last night a five-year penitentiary sentence which his attorney, Robert Turney, contended would "very likely cause his death."

Suffering from heart disease, Link was taken from his Lake Shore drive home in Chicago and brought here to the prison in a police ambulance after Dr. Meyer H. Levy, Cook County physician, said he was well enough to stand the trip. Link is 67 years old.

Convicted in 1932 of conspiracy to defraud the Sanitary District of \$8,000,000 during the so-called "whoopee" era in 1928-29, Link was sentenced to life in the Illinois State Penitentiary and a review was denied by the United States Supreme Court.

Link was one of nine supervising officials of the Chicago sewage system who were indicted for conspiracy. Two died before trial, three were convicted and four won freedom. One of the three convicted died later. John T. Miller, former plant superintendent, who was sentenced to life, died in prison.

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## Mikado Consolidates Government In Tokio Imperial Headquarters

Sets Up Supreme Command of Army and Navy Officers Under His Direct Jurisdiction; Country on War Basis.

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, Nov. 20.—A joint army and navy communiqué announced today that an "imperial headquarters" had been established at the Imperial palace.

Emperor Hirohito approved creation of an "imperial headquarters," presumably to consolidate Japan's Government in a centralized administrative body with sweeping powers, last Wednesday.

"This action was taken in order to concentrate the military forces for so-called long term hostilities," the statement said, "believing this necessary to place the organs of supreme command on a wartime basis."

The "imperial headquarters" is the organ of supreme command under the direct jurisdiction of the Emperor. Its mission is to participate in all decisions on matters regarding the supreme command and to maintain closer co-operation between the army and navy.

The statement said the Cabinet would be kept informed of any decision by the Imperial headquarters through the Ministers of War and Navy.

An Imperial headquarters was created during the Chinese-Japanese war of 1894-95 and during the war with Russia in 1904-05. Both times army and navy commands were united and all government came from them.

The newspaper Yomiuri said today that Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, British Ambassador to Japan, had "hinted directly" that Great Britain was ready to arrange direct peace negotiations between China and Japan.

The British Embassy, however, declared that Sir Robert had "discussed the Shanghai situation and the military situation in the Far East" in a conference with Japanese Foreign Minister Koki Hirota.

An Embassy spokesman said the Ambassador did not discuss the question of Hong Kong, which the Japanese Foreign Office and press have charged Britain permitted munitions to enter China.

The Japanese navy was said to have sought a formal declaration of war against China in order to blockade Hong Kong through which, a Foreign Office spokesman said, the volume of munitions to China has been "pretty big."

NEW INQUIRY BY N. L. R. B. IN PORTLAND DISPUTE

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The National Labor Relations Board moved last night to restore labor peace in Portland, Ore., where a jurisdictional dispute between rival unions has tied up the lumber industry for many weeks.

Officials said they would "explore anew" the entire controversy which developed when the American Federation of Labor objected to a Labor Board decision naming the Committee for Industrial Organization as the legal bargaining agency.

Then, they said, the board would decide whether a new election was advisable. It was the refusal of the A. F. of L. workers to accept the first election and a consequent boycott of C. I. O. products that resulted in the shutdown of Portland's major industry.

The A. F. of L. maintained that the A. F. of L. majority as the board had ruled.

Charles Fahy, general counsel for the board, said E. J. Egan of the N. L. R. B. office at Seattle would make the investigation.

The board's action followed protests from Senator Charles McNary of Oregon and Mayor Joe Carson of Portland that the labor feud was causing havoc in Oregon business.

Carson charged the board with lack of authority to name the bargaining agency because its decision was not enforceable at law. He also said the board was interfering with the city in the settlement of the dispute.

Fahy said the board was not doing anything to prevent Carson from seeking an early adjustment.

Portland Mayor Says There Must Be Showdown on N. L. R. B.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Policies of the National Labor Relations Board in dealing with Oregon's lumber industry were criticized here today by Mayor Joseph Carson.

Commenting on the Washington announcement that the board would "explore anew" the Oregon controversy, Carson said he hoped some action "definitive in character" would be taken.

"I do not believe the Labor Board has any authority to designate by certification any bargaining agency unless, and until, an election is held, the question definitely stated as a system of balloting similar to the Australian ballot employed," he said.

"I don't believe any good can be served by the Labor Board making decisions it cannot enforce. Chaos and misunderstanding are the only result, and local authorities are left with the most delicate situation, namely, many workers will interpret the opinion by the Labor Board as having the force and effect of law."

"Workers on both sides of the controversy in Portland heretofore have, for the most part, acted in harmony. Something is wrong and in my opinion it is the Wagner act, or in its administration. I have nothing against the Board men, but this situation will recur many times to the detriment of labor and business unless a showdown is had. If representatives of the Labor Board will confer with the Governor of Oregon and the do with shipping any arms to Honduras."

Legion Legislative Program.

By the Associated Press.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 20.—The executive committee of the American Legion adopted yesterday a program to be put before Congress next year. The program covered laws for universal service in wartime, Federal protection of widows and children of veterans, preference for veterans in Federal employment and national defense.

The program also included provisions for the care of disabled veterans and their families.

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## BORAH OPPOSES CROP LIMITATION

Says It Would Be Cheaper to Buy Surpluses Than Pay for Curtailment.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Senator William E. Borah (Rep., Idaho), assailed the administration farm program in a speech in the Senate yesterday. He demanded that the Government stop restricting production at a time when "people are going hungry."

Borah criticized Secretary of Agriculture Wallace's ever-normal granary proposal, which would store surplus crops in bumper years, for use in lean years, as a device to curb production when prices threatened to depress prices also would be an integral part of the granary system.

Borah declared he was not in favor of "reducing a single acre in the United States as long as some men are hungry."

It would cost less, he asserted, for the Government to buy the surpluses and distribute them to the needy than to purchase crop reduction.

Bills Ready Monday.

Indications are that the farm bills, as drafted by House and Senate committees, will be reported Monday.

Wallace discussed the farm bill with Vice-President Garner today. Afterward he said the measure is "coming along all right."

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Democrats on the Senate committee said they adopted a "give and take" attitude on details in order to speed up the measure, which is patterned along the even-normal granary favored by Wallace.

This would continue the present soil conservation program, provide benefits to co-operating farmers, and then clamp down marketing quotas—if two-thirds of the affected farmers voted for them—whenever stored supplies became excessive.

This general program covered corn and wheat. Southern states favored changes for cotton, tobacco, and rice. A rigid acreage control would operate next year for cotton on an acreage basis, under their plans, with similar controls over tobacco and rice if producers approved.

**House Plan Compulsory.**  
Compulsory control of crop production, through marketing quotas, has won House committee approval. Processing taxes to raise revenue for financing new benefits payments have been added to \$100,000,000.

A periodic summary of conditions by the Agriculture Department declared crop control legislation in itself was no guarantee of farm prosperity. The report said slackened industrial activity, increased prices for farm products, and poor prospects for improvement in foreign sales would complicate efforts to stabilize agriculture.

**\$10,000,000 IN GOLD TO LEAVE  
NEW YORK FOR FRANCE TODAY**

Largest Shipment of Metal From  
United States Since Spring  
of 1936.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Another shipment of United States Government gold, reported to be worth \$10,000,000, is being sent to France, it was disclosed here today.

The gold was moved from the local Federal Reserve bank to the liner Champlain de la France and sailed for France today.

This shipment, together with two earlier gold exports totalling about \$15,000,000 announced this month, constitute the only big outward movements of gold since the spring of 1936.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Commerce Department announced yesterday that gold imports from the Philippines to the United States in the week ended Nov. 13 totalled 23,774 ounces valued at \$232,100, 344,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer, said today the American Federation of Labor had 3,441,340 members Nov. 19. The A. F. of L. said, guided by 1,000,754 members of the labor organization membership of the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, 1936. His report covered 104 local, national and international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Ship, Disabled, Calls for Aid.  
By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Lloyd's agent at Messina, Sicily, reported today the 1737-ton British freighter Carlo had called for assistance five miles off Cape Calava in the Tyrrhenian Sea. Cape Calava is 35 miles west of Messina. The Carlo's engine broke down. An admiralty tug and a salvage vessel went to aid the ship.

**DRIVER FINED \$285; HIT MAN**  
Lucius Ross Pleads Not Guilty to Three Charges.

Lucius Ross, 4374 Fairfax avenue, was fined \$285 by Police Judge James F. Nangle today on charges of careless driving, failure to have a driver's license, and failing to stop at a major street stop.

Ross, who pleaded not guilty, was the driver of an automobile which struck and injured Henry Johnson, 6000 Wilson avenue, on Nov. 5 at Market and Main streets.

Johnson testified in court that he was crossing the street and was struck by the automobile when it was crossing the street and was struck by the automobile when it was crossing the street.

**SHOW**  
14 to 21st, inclusive  
50c—including all tax  
2, with adults, admitted free  
A. M. TO 11 P. M.  
FREE  
enough to accommodate 9000 cars  
MOTOR TRUCKS  
BOATS ACCESSORIES  
SUN, THE ALTON GIANT, ROBERT  
LITTLEST HUMAN, SPEAKING EVERY  
DAY AND EVENING!

UNITED CHARITIES  
CROP EXTENDED  
WILL WEDNESDAY

Solicitors, \$536,000 Short  
of Goal in Three-Week  
Campaign, Decide to  
Continue Their Efforts.

\$55,000 SOUGHT;  
\$2,018,000 PLEDGED

Although Goal Is Not Likely  
to Be Reached, Total  
May Exceed That of  
Other Years.

short of their goal by \$536,618 after three weeks of efforts to raise \$55,000 for United Charities, solicitors decided last night to extend the campaign until next Wednesday.

When they met at Hotel Statler for what had been scheduled as the final gathering of the campaign, the solicitors reported pledges totaling \$2,018,332, or 79 per cent of the goal sought.

Little hope is held that the goal can be reached in the remaining days of the extended campaign, but solicitors are confident that the final total will exceed the amounts raised in campaigns of recent years.

More than half of the contributions received came through the larger subscriptions division, which solicits those expected to give \$10 or more. The division's total is \$1,258,654. The employee division has raised \$346,890, the general division \$188,111, and the county division \$50,655.

William B. Jones, chairman of the larger subscriptions division, reported he had already raised more than \$100,000 and had outstanding the names of as many as \$100,000 may be obtained.

Three gifts of \$25,000 and six of \$10,000 have been received this year, Jones said. In last year's campaign no one gave as much as \$10,000.

Some men who previously have given \$10,000 have come up to \$20,000 in the present campaign, Jones said. "Some have come up from \$10,000 to \$12,000, some from \$10,000 to \$15,000, and from \$14,000 to \$20,000. Several have given \$3000 have jumped to \$10,000, and many who have given \$1000 or \$2000 have doubled their subscriptions."

Frank C. Rand, board chairman of the International Shoe Co., who was the principal speaker at last night's meeting, urged the solicitors to continue their work.

"I know from intimate connection with some of the United Charities agencies," Rand said, "that a great many people are suffering through your efforts. If you fall down, there can be but one end. The work in behalf of suffering humanity must be curtailed."

**HOUSE NARCOTIC RING BROKEN  
UP BY FEDERAL AGENTS**

Importers and Others Seized in  
Roundup; Hip Sing Chinese  
Tong Involved.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau said today department agents, in synchronized raids across the country, had smashed a huge narcotic distributing ring.

Morgenthau said preliminary reports to Harry J. Anslinger, Commissioner of Narcotics, showed 17 importers and large numbers of retail drug stores, most of them operating through the Hip Sing Chinese Tong, were seized in the roundup.

Anslinger told reporters the seizures made previously during the course of the investigation included 1,000,754 members of the labor organization membership of the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, 1936. His report covered 104 local, national and international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.

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BOATS ACCESSORIES  
SUN, THE ALTON GIANT, ROBERT  
LITTLEST HUMAN, SPEAKING EVERY  
DAY AND EVENING!

## Appealing Her Exclusion From U. S.



—Associated Press Wirephoto.

**MAGDA DE FONTANGES (right)**  
WITH Ellis Island matron as she appeared on her habeas corpus application in court in New York City yesterday. A French woman journalist, sometimes known as Madeleine de la Ferriere, she was denied admission to the United States for moral turpitude because she shot Count Charles de Chambrun in Paris. She accused the count of breaking up an affair between her and Premier Mussolini of Italy. Decision on her appeal was deferred.

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"We can't stop men from working by bombing their homes. We've got to take action against the railroad for pulling the job out."

The witness said he protested against using the union's relief fund for dynamite. He said that he and McGill got him between \$150 and \$160 "to keep me from complaining at relief meetings."

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The Government contends that the 41 defendants, most of whom are Progressives, used P. M. A. records to buy dynamite and bomb trains and mines in a campaign of terrorism during the union's fight with the United Mine Workers of America.

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On cross-examination, Kirby said Lee appeared to have been drinking.

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IDENTIFIES TWO  
AT TRIAL AS MEN  
WHO HAD DYNAMITE

Government Witness Says  
Explosive Was Put in  
Basement of Progressive  
Quarters.

By the Associated Press.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 20.—A Government witness testified in United States District Court today that dynamite had been stored in the basement of the Progressive Miners of America headquarters here, across the street from the courthouse square. The witness, Andrew Skriverles of Springfield, a Progressive miner, identified two of the defendants in the coal field bombing conspiracy trial as being among the six men who in April, 1933, hid boxes of dynamite under cartons of groceries in the P. M. A. basement. They were John Schneider and Dan Mataya.

Also present, he testified, was Edris Mabie, Progressive organizer who was killed in the 1935 Easter Sunday riot outside the same building.

Four days later, Skriverles said, the dynamite was gone. He quoted Dan McGill, Progressive board member and another of the 41 defendants, as saying in August, 1934:

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HOUSE COMMITTEE  
FAVORS 3 CHANGES  
IN CORPORATE TAX

Purpose Is to Lift the Un-  
distributed Profits Levy  
From Small or Weak  
Concerns.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Three major modifications of the corporate tax system, designed to lift the undistributed profits levy from small or weak firms, received the tentative approval of a House Tax Sub-Committee yesterday.

The changes would:

1. Extend to additional corporations the complete exemption from the undistributed earnings tax already received for 100 corporations with net incomes up to \$5000.

2. Raise the rates of the normal corporate tax so the added exemption would not eat into Federal revenue.

3. Grant corporations a three-year exemption from the undistributed profits tax beginning at the time they emerge from bankruptcy or reorganization.

**Extent of Exemption Undecided.**  
Chairman Vinson said the subcommittee had not decided how far to carry complete exemptions, but had discussed stopping them when corporations' net income reached \$10,000, \$15,000 or \$25,000. If the existing normal corporate tax were retained unchanged, the revenue losses would be \$28,000,000, \$35,000,000 or \$50,000,000 respectively.

But a loss of \$50,000,000 could be made up, Vinson said, by having the normal corporate tax, which all corporations must pay on taxable income, to about the same rates that prevailed before imposition of the undistributed profits tax in 1936.

The present normal rates are 8 per cent on the first \$2000 of taxable income, 11 per cent on the next \$13,000, 13 per cent on the next \$25,000 and 15 per cent on all over \$40,000. The former rates, applied on the same divisions of income, were 12½, 13, 14 and 15 per cent.

**Percentage of Firms Affected.**  
Regardless of where complete exemptions stop, Vinson indicated, corporations whose net incomes are above the line of demarcation will receive some relief from the undistributed profits levy.

A complete exemption of firms with income up to \$25,000 would remove 88 per cent of all corporations from the undistributed profits tax. A \$15,000 one would apply to 52.96 per cent of the corporations and a \$10,000 one to 77.3 per cent.

**WASHINGTON CONFERENCE  
ON RIVERFRONT CONTINUES**

Blanton Talks With Assistant At-  
torney-General on Acquisition  
of Land in St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—United States District Attorney Harry C. Blanton of St. Louis conferred here today with Assistant Attorney-General Carl McFarland, seeking some way to expedite the acquisition of land for the proposed memorial to Thomas Jefferson on the St. Louis riverfront.

Blanton declined to comment on conferences which were held yesterday, attended also by City Counselor Edgar H. Wayman. Wayman departed last night for St. Louis. Blanton is in the week Mayor Dickmann also was here. It was at his request that Blanton was summoned to Washington.

At the Department of Justice it was said that various means were being considered to hasten the process of acquiring the 37 blocks originally included in the site. Blanton said he would leave for St. Louis today.

**MATHEW M'LOUGHLIN SUES  
TWO DETECTIVES FOR \$20,000**

Union Officer Takes Court Action  
Against Policemen Who He  
Says Beat Him.

Mathew M'Loughlin, secretary-treasurer of the Cleaning and Dye House Workers' Union, filed suit for \$20,000 damages in Circuit Court today against City Detectives William Dunham and Lyman Price, who he accuses of flogging him at Police Headquarters last Aug. 26.

McLoughlin asks \$10,000 actual and \$10,000 punitive damages, alleging that his left ear drum was punctured, his nervous system shocked, that he suffered numerous bruises and lacerations.

The detectives have denied beating McLoughlin. A complaint he filed against them was dismissed by the Board of Police Commissioners and the grand jury, after investigating the flogging, voted no indictment.

**FUNERAL OF WILLIAM ARSTE**  
Former Publisher of Waterways  
Journal Dies at Age of 79.

Funeral services for William Arste, former publisher of the Waterways Journal, will be held Monday morning from Weick Bros. Funeral Home, 2201 South Grand boulevard, to the Missouri Crematory.

Mr. Arste, 70 years old, died yesterday at City Hospital of heart disease following a brief illness. He built the Waterways Journal in 1921, after publishing it for 27 years, and sold a summer resort at Ten Brook.

He operated the Golden Rod, a showboat, for a short time and for the last five years lived at Beck, Mo. His wife, Mrs. Marie N. Arste, survives.

**Accused of Killing Husband.**  
NASHUA, N. H., Nov. 20.—Grace D. Davidson, 31-year-old mother of two children, was arrested today on a charge of stabbing her husband, Edgar, to death with a paring knife.

PASTOR NEWTON  
TELLS HIS STORY  
AT MURDER TRIAL

Continued From Page One.

yer's questions, his voice was low but clear enough to be heard easily in the back corners of the large courtroom. At times he folded his arms across his chest. He listened attentively as his attorney phrased a question. Often he turned directly toward the jury to give his reply.

**First Meeting With Mrs. Kelly.**  
He first met Mrs. Kelly when she asked him to call at her home shortly after he took the pulpit at Paris, after he had finished a four-year term as Mayor of Kahoka, Mo., he testified.

She told him she did not belong to his church, because her husband held a different faith. He listened to discuss religion with Kelly, a rural mail carrier, but the pastor's friendship with Mrs. Kelly progressed until she joined his congregation, becoming one of its most ardent workers and a staunch supporter of the pastor.

She continued private discussions of her domestic unhappiness, telling Newton as long as 10 years ago that she intended to leave Kelly, but the preacher did not make her threat seriously, he said, until last spring, soon after the day she told him that "her ribs had been caved in."

"I was sure in my own mind they were not," Newton added.

Several years ago she began to visit him in his study. Occasionally she brought things with her, the witness particularly recalling presents of buttermilk.

Later she brought some of her belongings to him to hold. Newton said he did not allow her to include, he said, furniture and the old family Bible that had belonged to her parents.

**He Bought Her 3 Suitscases.**  
Although he always had advised her not to leave her husband, he said he bought her three inexpensive suitcases at Moberly, Mo., because, he said, she had asked him to get them "where it wouldn't attract attention." He delivered them several days later, in the evening after carrying them away in the luggage compartment of his machine.

Shortly before, he said, she had given him about \$200 and "a gold ring with a white stone" to keep until she needed it.

In the course of the description of their respective homes, less than half a block apart, Newton said he had dug the pit found in his garage by investigators, intending to enlarge and otherwise improve the shelter for the two automobiles kept there.

Newton said he was born in 1886 on a farm near Rolla, Mo., was ordained in 1907. Asked to describe his household, he said his three sons, one of whom was a witness against him, lived with him.

"There's just Mrs. Newton and Myra—Myra Hannan, and myself," he said. Miss Hannan, his 37-year-old "adopted daughter," also testified for the State.

At this point, testimony was interrupted for noon recess.

**Other Testimony for State.**  
The State did not depend alone on his confession to justify the demand



## ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER  
December 12, 1878  
Published by  
The Pulitzer Publishing Co.  
Twelfth Boulevard and Olive Street

## THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform, never flinch in the face of corruption, always fight for the rights of the people, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news; always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.  
April 16, 1907.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

## "The Case of Mr. Milligan."

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:  
I AM in hearty accord with your editorial, "The Case of Mr. Milligan." Every thinking individual understands that Mr. Milligan's brilliant prosecution of Kansas City vote thieves has incurred the deep wrath and undying enmity of Thomas Pendergast, who has for many years made the work of Tammany Hall appear kindergartenish.

Your editorial, however, queried the attitude of our United States Senators, Truman and Clark, and went on to state that unless both Senators endorse Mr. Milligan, he may fall of reappointment to the district attorneyship in 1938. If my memory serves correctly, the question of Mr. Milligan's reappointment has already been settled, for not so long ago Messrs. Pendergast, Truman and Clark conferred about this reappointment and other things and decided that, since Senator Truman holds from the western portion of our State, into him shall come final disposition of all matters pertaining to patronage for the western half.

Senator Clark was elected to the United States Senate in 1932 without the support of Tom Pendergast, but since he and Tom are apparently dealing with each other politically and have engaged in the aforementioned conference, I gravely fear that Mr. Milligan will be sacrificed on the altar of a "new deal" made behind closed doors. Tom Pendergast will "appoint" Mr. Milligan's successor, for he will reign supreme in the realm of the underworld of ballot-box thievery. Kansas City will have a new and "safe" District Attorney and Senator Clark will be re-elected to the Senate with the help of Pendergast and the ballot-box thievery.

I have heretofore greatly admired Senator Clark and felt very happy on his being mentioned for President in 1940, but if he deserts his loyal friend, Mr. Milligan, I and many others will know how to draw our pencils across the Senator's name.

## WATCHFUL AND WAITING.

## On the Air—And How!

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:  
THE scheduled broadcast of St. Louis radio station, KSD, WIL, KMOX, and WUEW, call for play-by-play broadcasts of today's football game between Washington University and the University of Missouri. No doubt there is great popular interest in this traditional meeting of the teams of two important Missouri universities. But such overlapping as this in one city is a terrific waste of radio time. How about the other big games, of which there are several today? And there are many music lovers who prefer to listen to the radio than to the stage. It is worth the attention of the station directors, for there can be no question that the fourfold broadcast—a better radio play than even Justice Black got in St. Louis—will gripe many a radio user.

## ONE OF THEM.

## Relief and Remit.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:  
I WISH to call attention to the high-handed, shabby deal the St. Louis Relief Administration, in collusion with the City of St. Louis and the State of Missouri, is dishing out to poor property owners—one step away from relief themselves—who are housing relief clients.

Since the relief has cut off the rents, they have instructed their clients to squat in their premises until the distressed property owner is compelled to set them out in the street, thereby incurring losses in most cases sufficient to jeopardize his (the property owner's) ownership.

The relief authorities, in addition to having created an army of moochers, are also augmenting the ranks of deadbeats by the thousands, through their skilled instructions in this "art."

I, for one, am willing to contribute to a fund to defray the expense of seeking redress for losses incurred in this way.

MAGADAMAS.

## We Lose a Reader.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:  
NOTHING annoys an editor that you no longer intend to buy or read his newspaper is no doubt rather childish, but it is the only method at my command to express my disapproval of your editorial policy, and I do want you to know of my action.

At one time I read the Post-Dispatch first for its news and editorials, and then glanced through the other papers. Disgusted first with your extreme anti-Roosevelt policy, and later with your attitude toward the Spanish war and the Jefferson Memorial, I have for some time read your paper only for some of its features. Now I shall try to get along without these features.

J. M. BROWN.

## Labor in the South.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:  
F labor conditions—hours of work, wages and the right to organize—were improved in the South, it would also improve labor's position in the North. It would stop the constant threat of certain industrialists to move their businesses to the South, as they would not be gaining anything by doing so.

What is needed in the South is more honest, high-minded officials, who will do all in their power to help the working man in his effort to obtain a decent standard of living, which he has so long been denied.

CARL J. BUNK.

## LEST WE FORGET.

In view of Mayor Dickmann's renewed effort to put over the Jefferson Memorial river-front project, it becomes pertinent to review some of the underlying facts.

On the theory that the project would cost \$30,000,000, with the city contributing one-fourth of the total, the voters of St. Louis were asked in September, 1935, to authorize a bond issue of \$7,500,000.

The campaign for the bond issue was characterized by high-power promotion methods. The project was advertised as a means by which 5000 men could be put to work within 10 days after the election. For the moment, the two warring Democratic factions, one headed by Mayor Dickmann, the other by William Igoe, buried the hatchet, and united to "get out the vote."

Despite concerted efforts of politicians and civic leaders, a pre-election canvass indicated the bond issue was in grave danger of failure. On election eve, Mayor Dickmann called his henchmen together and, in a rousing speech, warned them that the bond issue simply had to win, telling them they would be held responsible for the results in their wards and precincts, and adding the cryptic but well-understood threat, "and I don't mean maybe."

On the face of the returns, the bond issue passed by a vote of 123,135 to 50,574—a slender margin of 76,639 more than the two-thirds majority required for passage.

A year later, in September, 1936, the Post-Dispatch published the results of its investigation of the election, proving conclusively, by signed affidavits of voters and sworn confessions of election officials, that gross frauds had occurred.

An examination of the returns by wards established the highly suspicious fact that, although one-third of the city's vote was evenly divided for and against the bond issue, and that vote was scattered through nine wards in different parts of the city, the other two-thirds of the vote was 5 to 1 for the bonds.

The aggregate vote of the nine wards was 33,243 "yes" and 31,958 "no," far less than the necessary two-thirds. But in the 19 other wards, the vote was 83,892 "yes" to only 18,618 "no."

When the vote in the 19 wards, which included the river and other boss-controlled wards, was broken down by precincts, the suspicion of fraud became irresistible. In Precinct 2, Ward 5, the recorded vote was 398 to 1. In other precincts, the recorded vote was 561 to 5400 to 6368 to 4. First prize, however, went to Precinct 4, Ward 22, where every single citizen eligible to vote was certified as having visited the polls on election day. The count was 505 for the bonds, none against.

In 38 precincts of the 19 "yes" wards, 12,328 votes were counted for the bonds and only 201 against—a ratio of 60 to 1.

A check was made by Post-Dispatch investigators in precincts where the returns bore on their face presumptive evidence of fraud. A house-to-house canvass of registered voters was undertaken. This was continued until it was found that more votes were cast against the bond issue than were credited in the returns. Affidavits and statements from the "no" voters were procured.

Thus, in a number of precincts, where the official returns showed only 158 adverse votes, a merely fragmentary canvass showed 335 adverse votes.

As the investigation proceeded, election officials came forward to verify the evidence of fraud. Typical of them was John L. Roedy, election clerk in Precinct 7, Ward 21. He swore as follows: "After the polls closed, they put at least 200 ballots in the box. We had about 250 legitimate ballots when the polls closed, but the announced vote for the precinct was 427 to 27 in favor of the bonds."

The upshot of the Post-Dispatch investigation was to prove that, in each of the 19 wards where the bonds were recorded as passed, flagrant fraud occurred.

This finding cast grave doubt on the election as a whole. It presented presumptive evidence that the election was stolen—that the voters rejected the bond issue instead of authorizing it.

As a logical sequel to this unofficial and incomplete survey, there should have been a searching investigation by the grand jury, including the reopening of the ballot boxes and a recount of the votes.

To that end, Circuit Attorney Miller, to forestall the usual custom of burning ballots after one year, ordered them impounded until such time as he could present the case before the grand jury.

At the time, the June grand jury's term was expiring and the succeeding grand jury was occupied with the frauds that had occurred in the August primary.

It was not until the December grand jury convened that the Circuit Attorney was able to present the river-front bond issue frauds. The history of that grand jury is one of the most shocking chapters in the city's annals.

It was picked by Circuit Judge Eugene L. Padberg, who chose as its foreman Patrick R. FitzGibbon, veteran Democratic politician and a jobholder in the Rolla Wells administration, who had two sons, a son-in-law and a nephew on the city payroll. Three other members of that jury had past or current political associations with the local Democratic party. Thus there was a total of four persons connected with politics, or a number just sufficient to block an indictment, which requires a vote of 9 to 3.

Judge Padberg failed to instruct the jurors to look into the river-front bond issue election, but the gap was filled when Circuit Attorney Miller laid the facts before them.

A few days after it convened, the jury announced it would not look into the frauds, its foreman explaining that the memorial was a "good thing" for the city and the jury did not care to do anything to jeopardize the undertaking.

One week after this decision was made, the grand jury met and again refused to investigate the frauds. It adjourned until January. When it reconvened, this time under former Judge J. Wesley McAfee, it was summarily dismissed for its flagrant violation of duty—the first time in the city's history that such action had been taken by a Circuit Judge.

The next grand jury was called by Judge Joynt, who instructed it to go into the river-front bond issue election frauds and said it had a right to open the ballot boxes. But a few days later Judge Joynt reversed himself and said the jury could not open the ballot boxes. To quote from an editorial we printed at the time:

"It was as bizarre a proceeding as has ever been

on public view in St. Louis. The motion upon which Judge Joynt acted was offered by three political lawyers, acting in the name of five citizens of Mike Kinney's Fifth Ward, all of whom confessed they were acting as dummy plaintiffs. They had been solicited to sign their names to the motion, had no interest in the case and had paid the lawyers nothing.

This and subsequent legal proceedings, so tortuous as to be unintelligible to the lay mind, have successfully prevented public inquiry and prosecution of the election thieves.

The tie-up between the political machine responsible for the fraudulent voting and the machinery of law enforcement has prevented the airing of a public scandal.

However that may be, the undisputed and indisputable proof of wholesale fraud uncovered by the Post-Dispatch in September, 1936, stands in the record.

Such is the background of a project whose aim is to memorialize that great apostle of democracy—Thomas Jefferson.

As we said on Sept. 9, 1936:

"The city cannot afford to have it said that the building of a great monument with the people's funds is being promoted by fraudulent methods; it cannot afford to issue bonds tainted with the suspicion of dishonesty in the election back of them; it cannot afford to let the bonds which have already been sold rest under this suspicion.

"In good conscience, the city cannot afford to go forward with the memorial project unless and until it is proved by an official recount that the certified result of the election of last September was an honest expression of the people's will."

## THE SCHOOL TEACHER.

The teacher of "schoolmarm" tradition has gone. The modern mistress of the classroom is as smartly turned out as her sophisticated sister. She is skirted, silk-hosed, jacketed as the other, shod in the same pumps, as rakishly hatted and, for all we know, may wear the olive or pickled onion with the same dainty gusto as the cocktail parlor's habitue. And the genius of cosmetics has removed the complexion from an unlearned increment to a deserved accomplishment for all women of will and persistence. If Wordsworth were "looking them over" today, they would all be "lovely apparitions." Pretty nearly all of them, anyway.

The profession of teaching, too, has come into a higher estate. Always it has been among the noblest of vocations, though popular sentiment did not always so assess it. Men still walk among us, and at a brisk, swinging pace, too, who remember the day when the school teacher was, in the idiom, "outa luck." A starched Priscilla, her path was a chalk mark, and "Watch your step" glared at her every minute from dewy morn till dusky eve. Nocturnal embroilments were not for her.

Yes, there were men teachers. But to the hard-headed, worldly-wise men of affairs, the college professor was at best a harmless bimbo, drifting absently down the stream, though every now and then an irascible voice could be heard cracking the academic calm in a fine rage.

Now here they are, fellow-wayfarers like the rest of us, grave and gay, suave and tactless, energetic and indolent, brilliant and dull, addicted to the same errandies and rising, on occasion, to the heights, as becomes all flesh gripped in the mortal coils.

And, like all the other pursuits dedicated to the honorable duality of bread and butter, education has been swept by the gales of change, dazzled by events, persuaded to abandon old methods, beckoned into untried, adventurous paths, striving to set its house in the order demanded by the Kingdom of Here and Now.

A multitude of counselors advise, exhort, command. It is a tempest the prudent layman prefers to watch from the snug shelter of secure remoteness.

## A NOBEL PRIZE FOR VISCOUNT CECIL.

All who have even casually followed the course of world affairs since the war will agree that Viscount Cecil of Chelwood is highly deserving of the Nobel Peace Prize which has just been awarded to him. There has been no more devoted and persistent worker for international good will and harmony among the nations. In fact, it can be said that the Nobel Prize comes belatedly; as long ago as 1923, the Woodrow Wilson Foundation selected him as the first recipient of its award in memory of the man with whom Cecil worked shoulder to shoulder in behalf of the League of Nations. Year in and year out, he has stood for sanity and fair dealing over the world; before the war hatreds had begun to cool, he was urging the British people to welcome their late enemies on even terms in the family of nations. If the cause for which he stood is on the wane today, that is to the world's discredit—not his.

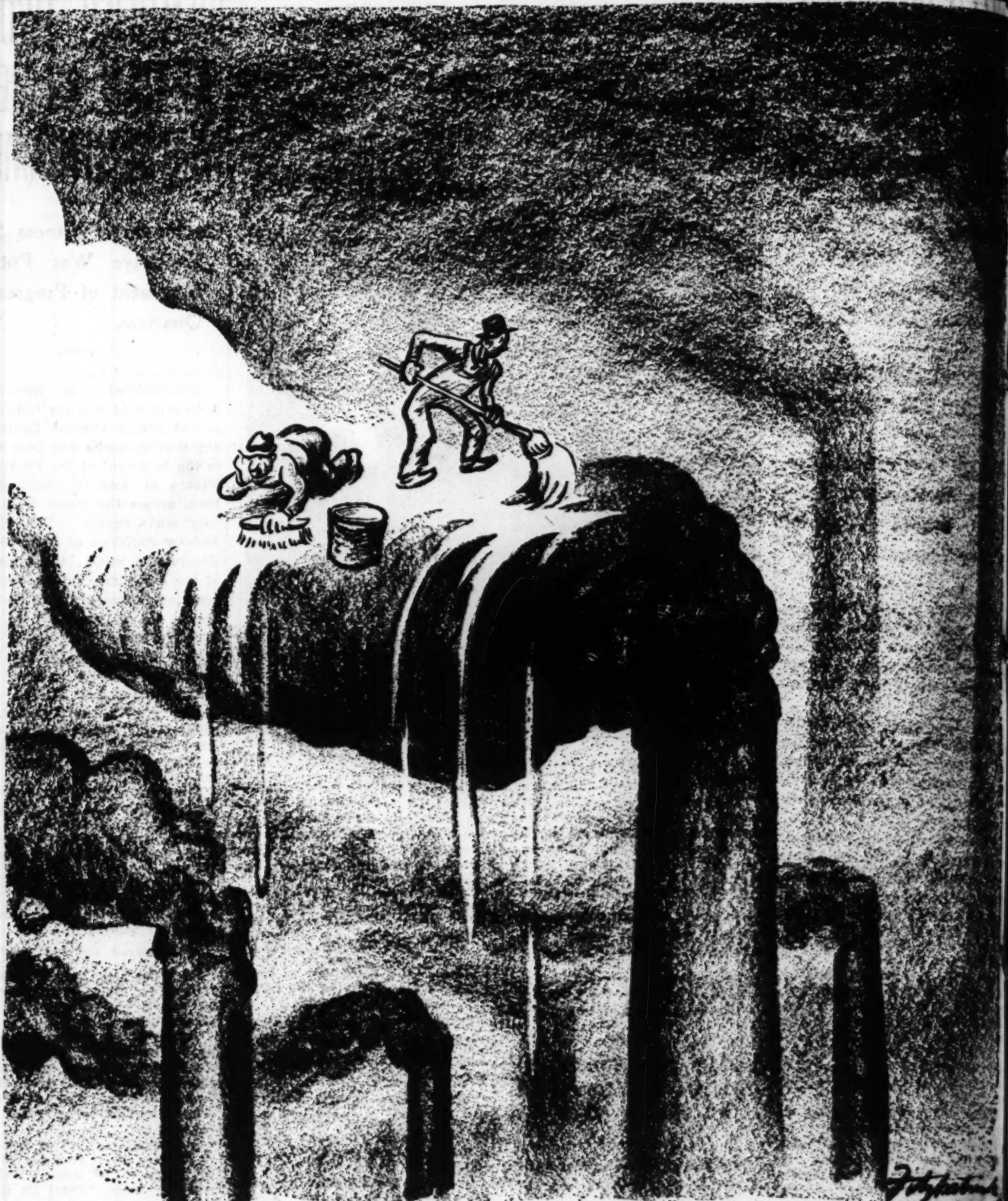
## WATCH ST. LOUIS.

A score or more of American cities will today be overrun by invading football crowds. In several places, unless the weather goes completely vile, as it did at New Haven a week ago, the attendance will exceed the biggest assemblage ever mustered by a world series baseball game. Just where the football enthusiasts come from is a question that has baffled the experts, but come they do in droves.

St. Louis has thus far escaped the contagion. We take our football with a poise not far removed from indifference. Today, for instance, we are having a sectional game—that between Missouri and Washington—which in other parts of the country would be a gala, tumultuous, traffic-congested occasion. A good crowd will be present, but, comparatively, only a sprinkling.

But signs are pointing to a football day when St. Louis will be as frenzied as the frenzied. St. Louis University is coming on. Coach Muellerlelle has fashioned a team that, in the opinion of Coach Conzelmann of Washington, "dominates the Missouri scene." On the season's record, the Billikens could be depended upon to give a bristling, battling account of themselves against any of the Rose Bowl prospects.

Against certain opponents, a victory would, to be sure, be rated an upset, but football seems definitely to have passed into the "upset" zone, meaning, of course, that the certainty of superiority formerly conceded various groups is fading, like "the glimmering landscape," from the sight. Watch St. Louis. U. The eleven and its coach are heading toward "a rendezvous with destiny."



"HEY, SEND US UP SOME HELPERS."

## Human Repair vs. the Dole

West Virginia reduces relief load by physical rehabilitation of the ill and disabled; idea conceived by Medical Association officer and welfare officer wins quick acceptance, with permanent appropriation, when 109 out of 120 beneficiaries in two test groups regain health and get jobs; other states consider adopting the system.

J. D. Ratchiff in Survey Graphic.

OF the several million people on relief, many have never worked and never will; but how many are on relief merely because they are sick? In 1935, two West Virginians asked themselves that question, set out to find the answer, and as a result set in motion one of the nation's most glowing rehabilitation projects.

On the relief rolls, they found indigent sufferers from a long list of ailments which can make a man unemployable—but which can be cured. Enigmatically enough, Government and charitable funds were available for people who were hopelessly sick, but none for these people who were curable. The State preserved the latter in economic alcohol by paying them relief, but did nothing to fit them again for labor.

The two men who made this discovery were Joe W. Savage, secretary of the West Virginia State Medical Association, and Charles W. Ritter of the State Workmen's Compensation Department. They decided the community ought to do something for these scores of "unemployable" who had correctible ailments, but were without funds to pay for medical attention. Shrewdly, they decided to omit completely the humanitarian angle, and see what kind of a dollars-and-cents case they could make for the venture.

Relief, including food and commodity disbursements, cost \$230 per family per year. Rehabilitating operations would cost nowhere like that much if doctors would agree to pare fees. Savage and Ritter sounded them out, and the surgeons agreed to work for half their usual fees.

Estimates indicated that hospitalization and medical fees for typical cases would average \$120. On paper, the idea looked exciting. If for \$120 you could in many cases rehabilitate a man who was costing \$230 a year to maintain, and if you could then put him back into gainful employment, you had a profit. Relief officials were skeptical, but agreed to appropriate \$1000 to give the plan a trial.

Ten unemployed men, ranging in age from 23 to 60, were picked for the experiment. All but one were married. They had anywhere from one to seven dependents. One had a tumor on his elbow, another suffered from infected teeth and tonsils. There were several hernias, one bad case of bone infection.

Handpicked doctors were assigned to put these invalids back in working order. Once they were out of the hospital and had passed through a safe period of recuperation, nine promptly found jobs! The cost of their operations was regained by the State in the relief money these men would have drawn in five months.

The experiment looked convincing, so \$10,000 more was appropriated. County tens of doctors were assembled, and 18,000 unemployed reported for medical examinations in church basements, lodge halls and schoolrooms. Out of this group, it was found that 7800 needed some type of medical aid. Of these, 5000—a majority of them had hernias—were in pressing need of attention.

The State Medical Association now set up a three-man advisory committee to oversee the work and act as liaison officers between the relief organization and the medical profession.

Sick men hobbled, or were carried, into hospitals—and walked out cured. There was J. W. J., for instance, a pipefitter who was regularly employed until afflicted with a double hernia. He could no longer work; he could not afford a \$300 operation; he was forced on relief, an invalid with a repairable malady. He spent 15 days in the hospital, a few more recuperating. Then he found a job. Today he is making \$112 a month.

Or take the case of C. E. L., a man who supported his two motherless children by working in a hosiery mill. A urinary tract infection made an invalid of him until he was presented with an operation, which normally would have cost a prohibitive \$250. Now he has a steady job again.

Six months after the experiment was completed, 90 of the 120 beneficiaries in a second test group—82 per cent—were earning their own way again. The average cost? Only \$127. After six months, the State began collecting roughly 200 per cent dividends per annum on its investment in these people by getting them off relief rolls.

By April, results were so apparent that the appropriation was raised to \$50,000 a month.

The department is being run so efficiently that a bare 4.6 per cent of available funds goes into administrative costs. Whenever a family doctor is qualified, he is assigned to the job. The doctors are selected by the most rigid standards.

A deep-seated physical ailment isn't like hunger, which may be banished with food, or like despair, which may be routed by diversion. It is always present, day and night, month in and month out. Hence, when restored to health, recipients of this bounty are almost pathetically grateful.

In five months, 314 people with permanently correctible physical ailments got medical aid. Of these, 41.5 per cent are back in gainful employment. This isn't up to the record of the test cases, but keep in mind that it includes people who got surgical attention up to the day the report was made—people who obviously hadn't yet had time to recuperate and find work. It also includes several women who returned home to give their children and their household duties more and better attention.

Assume that 50 per cent of all people who benefit from this new work will go from relief rolls into private industry. Assuming that the State spends \$600,000 a year, it can rehabilitate about 5000 men; if 60 per cent, or 3000, go back to work, the State saves relief costs of \$600,000 a year. So, using conservative figures, the experiment moves than pays for itself in one year. The inventors of the plan hope that the new Physical Rehabilitation Department is permanently established and that no whim of false economy will decide a future Legislature to cut away appropriations.

Inquiries have come in from other states—New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana—so possibly the plan will spread. As a business proposition, it's hard to beat; as a humanitarian venture, it has yet to be equaled.

## Barrett's Policies in Effect

From the Cooper County (Mo.) Record.

WE think the reason Mr. Stark refused to meet Jesse W. Barrett in debate in last year's campaign was because he agreed with everything Barrett was saying. At any rate, he is doing nearly all the things Barrett said should be done.

Barrett called for the removal of Superintendent O'Malley. The terrible-temper name the old members, and has replaced them with high-class men.

Barrett demanded O'Malley's resignation as the fire-insurance rate litigation is on the verge of trial. Gov. Stark has now repudiated him and has ordered the attorneys to remove those millions for the policyholders.

Barrett called for the ousting of the Kansas City Election Board and the naming of a new board of high-class men. Gov. Stark has refused the Pendergast demand in this name the old members, and has replaced them with high-class men.

Barrett called for the elimination of extravagance and useless jobs at Jefferson City, and Gov. Stark has at last called department heads into conference to see what economies can be effected.

Barrett called for the destruction of the Pendergast machine and all its evils, and now, apparently, Gov. Stark has broken with Pendergast and declared war on his machine.

Six weeks after the election, the Record printed a remarkable list of things Barrett had predicted which had already come true. We said that by the time a year elapsed, the State would know that everything Barrett said was true.

We happen to know that certain politicians are gnashing their teeth over Governor's determination to clean up the mess at Jefferson City. We will wager, however, that no one in Missouri is getting more pleasure over Jefferson City developments than is Jesse W. Barrett. Each day brings fresh proof of the justice and truth of the campaign.

## A FABLE FOR AESOP.

From the Pittsburgh Press.

THERE once was a very sick industry called soft coal. The mine owners and the coal miners were sore oppressed, so they got together and asked Congress for a law. Congress felt very sorry for them, and gave them the Guffey Coal Act, with a commission of seven members that would get higher wages.

They said they were satisfied, and both mine owners and coal miners went away happy. Hardly six months had passed, however, before they found that Senators and Congressmen were gnashing their teeth over the whole thing. They were swarming around demanding and getting jobs from the commission. Indeed, the commission's chairman became so harassed by these job-chasing spooks and by internal rows that he resigned. And the whole scheme now sought to be blowing up in a fine political doze that will leave the mine owners and coal miners nothing but a lot of experience under the President's steps in and fixes things up.

Moral: Too often, relief from Congress turns out to be relief for Congressmen.

## STOP THE PRESSES!

From the Richmond Times-Dispatch.  
A late flash from an unusually reliable correspondent, watching the Non-Intervention Committee, says he thinks he saw it move.

## ON THE R

By DOROTHY THO

## Let There Be Light—Let R

IN THE course of analyzing in this column the utility problem, and trying to show how the administration's policies have prevented the industry from carrying out construction badly needed for general recovery, we have alternated from discussing certain broad principles of democratic government to minute problems of accounting, such as valuation and taxation.

There is a reason for that. Although it may seem paradoxical to those who believe that the essence of liberalism is the unlimited extension of political power, the real essence of liberal government is the detailed co-ordination of principle and practice.

In the history of twentieth century liberalism in America, one name is pre-eminent—that of a man whose eighty-first birthday is being celebrated in these days—Mr. Justice Brandeis. And one of the finest expressions of this liberalism is to be found in his career, and in his program of rational reform when he was a people's attorney in the 15 years before the war.

In statements which he made before congressional committees in 1914, he harped upon the theme of practical social and economic reform inside the framework of liberal democracy.

The principles of such reform he held to be three: 1. "The first essential of wise and just action is knowledge; 2. 'Nobody ought to be absolute; everybody ought to be protected from arbitrariness and wrong doings'; 3. 'It was, as I remembered, the great Colbert who said, 'Accountancy—that is government.'"

The approach of this great liberal statesman to the utility problem differed fundamentally from that of the last four years. In the fight over gas rates in Boston, Brandeis consistently steered a middle course between the die-hards and the radicals, demanding that the public and within limits, by the stockholders.

His biographer, Alfred Lief, tells us that the proposal at that time was that the invested capital should be allowed a dividend commensurate with the risk—with rates equal to that on borrowed capital for accumulated surplus. And the Public Franchise League, a reform organization which supported his adaptation of the sliding scale, declared:

"The sliding scale will put gas managers out of politics, and politicians out of gas management." Isn't it that still what we want today?

It is still, of course, not what the die-hards want. And it is certainly, of course, not what the politicians want. But isn't it what the people want—the people who in 1932 and 1936 voted in a liberal government, and not a system of state socialism or state capitalism?

To Brandeis, one of the most conspicuous and consistent of American liberals, who led the fight against the excesses of capitalism, Socialism has always been a specter. "Maxim's program," says his biographer, "expressed his own: 'No war of classes; no nation or unjust violation of the rights of property.'"

The Brandeis spirit expressed itself when he served as special counsel to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Although branded by the die-hards as a dangerous radical, he aroused the opposition of the more radical progressives because he sought to be impartial and admitted the inadequacy of railroad earning power, though differing as to remedy. Then he maintained "he net operating revenue."

## "The Gooseherd"



Brazil Joins the Gooseherd

—Racey in



## ON THE RECORD

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

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The approach of this great liberal statesman to the utility problem differed fundamentally from that of the last four years. In the fight over gas rates in Boston, Brandeis consistently steered a middle course between the die-hards and the radicals. He did not permit the public outrage over "watered-stock capitalism" to prevent him from working out, in the proposed merger, a just settlement on the basis of the British social invention of a sliding-scale rate with profit-sharing by the public and within limits, by the stockholders.

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enues of the carriers... are smaller than is consistent with their assured prosperity and the welfare of the community." That the prosperity of an industry had something to do with the prosperity of the whole community was something that he did not doubt for an instant.

And, in regard to surplus, he said: "I, for one, think it very much better to run the risk in court of protecting the community against injustice in respect to the surplus, when that comes up, rather than to deny the surplus essential to good business, and essential to the retaining of capital at reasonable rates."

This spirit, when it was younger and at large, and not confined to the sacred precincts of the supreme bench, discomfited the radicals as well as the conservatives. For it was, and is, a spirit moved by reason of an acute sense of equity, and when he was proposed for the Supreme Court, it was only the die-hards who fought against confirming him.

Senator Clifford Thorne of Iowa charged that he was "guilty of a breach of faith and unprofessional conduct in connection with one of the greatest cases of this generation," and he added, "If you pack the tribunal with men possessing preconceived notions... as to extremely high returns... it is going to be very costly to the American people."

To which Senator Walsh made the observation, according to Mr. Lief, that Thorne represented the cattle shippers upon whom Brandeis tried to put an additional but justifiable load. The commission, of course, refused the charge, and through its counsel, showed that Brandeis' function was "to ascertain the truth on both sides." Again, one may say that this ascertaining of truth-of fact—is of the essence of liberalism.

And a score of years later, Justice Brandeis, in voiding the original Frazier-Lemke Act, providing for a five-year moratorium, said: "The fifth amendment commands that, however great the nation's need, private property cannot thus be taken over even for a wholly public use without compensation." The state, that is to say, may regulate and curb the power of private persons, but it may not expropriate them.

The only real issue in this country today is whether the New Deal is to be, or to become, liberal, or whether it is to be, or to become, collectivist. If collectivist, it will be pseudo-socialist, for it has no genuine Socialist philosophy. And pseudo-socialism has taken more dangerous paths than any other tendency. It is a guaranteed way of upsetting a social order and then defaulting. I have discussed the utility question at such length only because it furnishes a microcosm in which this issue can be plainly seen. As this question is settled, so will other questions be. If settled in reason and equity, in harmony with the Brandeis spirit, much of the present fear will be greatly alleviated.

In a concluding column on this subject, next week, I shall attempt to show to what extent the New Deal procedures in the utility question have broken with this spirit. (Quoted from A. T. Mason, "Brandeis and the Modern Age," Copyright, 1937.)

## \$6,000,000 for Vocational Education.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Secretary of the Interior Ickes announced yesterday the disbursement of \$6,000,000 to the states to finance vocational education under the George-Deen Act for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1937. States to which warrants were mailed include Illinois, \$247,117; Missouri, \$212,538.

## "The Gooseherd"



Brazil Joins the Gooseherd's Flock.

—Racy in the Montreal Daily Star.

## MRS. ROOSEVELT SPEAKS TO 8300 AT AUDITORIUM

She Discusses Theory of New Deal and Answers Question About President's Toothache.

GUEST OF MISSOURI TEACHERS' MEETING

Arriving in Time for Dinner, She Leaves Before Midnight to Continue Lecture Tour.

Devoting herself chiefly to a simple exposition of the theory motivating her husband's New Deal in national government, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt addressed the annual meeting of the Missouri State Teachers' Association for 55 minutes last night in Convention Hall of Municipal Auditorium.

Afterwards, for 15 minutes, she answered questions from the audience of about 8300 persons, which included many St. Louisans. The questions ranged in topic from the recent governmental changes in Brazil to the President's toothache.

Mrs. Roosevelt arrived from Chicago in time for dinner and was off for Memphis, Tenn., on her lecture tour before midnight. Her public appearance lacked any obvious display of the grand provided for her. The only vacant seats in the hall were in the extreme upper tier.

The tall, distinguished guest's manner throughout the evening was one of friendly graciousness. Her light brown hair was coiled about her ears and fastened in a soft knot at the back. She wore a cream white lace evening gown over dark blue, with a cape, caught in front with a blue brooch. Her slippers were of blue satin and her corsage of purple orchids. Around her throat was a double string of pearls and she wore a thin gold necklace, a tiny watch on a gold wrist chain and five rings.

Seated with her were Gov. and Mrs. Lloyd C. Stark; her secretary, Mrs. Malvina T. Scheider; Lloyd W. King, State Superintendent of Schools, and Mrs. King; Roscoe V. Cramer of Kansas City, president of the association, and Superintendent of Instruction Henry J. Gerling.

## Waves at Audience.

Smiling, Mrs. Roosevelt waved at the audience with her right hand as she took her seat, while she clutched some notes and a small embroidered bag in her left hand. She joined in the titter when everyone had to get up again as soon as seated, for the singing of the national anthem. The invocation was by the Rev. Ivan Lee Holt and there was singing by the St. Louis Grace Chorus, conducted by Miss Helen Graves, in its first public appearance.

Gov. Stark introduced the guest as "one of the truly great women of our generation." Mrs. Roosevelt crinkled her eyes at some of his pleasant remarks as "bean," but Rooseveltian laughter at the applause and the photographers' flashlights. At 8:40 p. m., she began speaking in a rather rich voice, which rose frequently to high notes in amusing passages. She pronounced "bean" as "bean," but otherwise there was nothing unusual about her manner of speech to middle westerners. Frequently she used the phrase, "Trends of government."

Raising her eyebrows and smiling often, she gestured a great deal with cupped right hand.

## Begins With Anecdote.

Her address began with an anecdote about an elderly man she met on an airplane. To illustrate her contacts with "yellow citizens," then she divided the general trends of government into fascist, Communist and liberal democracy. Legislative trends in America today, she asserted, had their origin in England a quarter of a century ago. The most important of two main trends in this country in the last few years, she went on, "is increased awareness on the part of the people that they have a stake in government and need to know what is going on in their localities and states and the nation." In proof of this she mentioned a taxicab driver who took her from Manhattan to Brooklyn, recognized her at the first traffic stop and spoke intelligently about a political speech on the radio the night before.

Next of the two main trends, she said, "is the realization that the primary interest of government is to promote the well being of the majority of the people; that, I think, is a fairly new idea and one being accepted pretty universally in this country."

With a reference to growing public dependence on government and the rise of the machine, she said government was experimenting in how to use the machine without hurting the majority of human beings. Beyond the minimum duty of seeing that none of the people starved or froze to death, she insisted it was the duty of government to see that, economically, as few as possible required such protective service.

## Her Main Theme.

Then Mrs. Roosevelt launched into her main theme—to the effect that the New Deal administration (which she did not mention by

## President's Wife in St. Louis



MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

—By a Post-Dispatch Staff Photographer.

name) might not completely meet the situation it sought to cope with, but would point the way to solutions, with growing interest expected from the individual. Briefly she digressed to speak of the termination of Americans to keep out of war and their realization that the world as a whole must pay for a major war anywhere, in lessened trade and lowered standard of living, as well as in loss of men.

"As a result of trends in government," she continued, "we are developing a very definite program aimed at the well-being of a majority of our people. I think the social security act probably heads our list, because it takes care of the aged, which is the most vulnerable of the nation as well as the states. One of the things which has given a sense of security to many people is the insurance of savings accounts, also the Securities Exchange Act, which, while everybody may not understand it, still has safeguarded a great many people."

"The agricultural program is experimental and controversial, but any attempt to solve a problem must be done immediately or something must be solved through compromise. One must hope a way will be found to help a majority of people and be fair to a majority."

"I think we have here a very real and important problem, and, therefore, should be receptive to new ideas, because we don't have the pressure many countries have; we don't have the feeling of some other countries that something must be done immediately or something terrible will happen. We are very fortunate because we probably will not make our changes quickly."

## Homestead Projects.

Mrs. Roosevelt paused to tell an anecdote of something which occurred "when I was living in Albany, when my husband was Governor of New York State," her only reference to the President. She took up the governmental trend against the pioneer heritage of waste, including the reforestation and soil conservation movements.

Universal educational opportunities are far from an accomplished fact in the United States, Belmont Farley of Washington, D. C., publicity director of the National Education Association, told the final session of the Missouri teachers' convention at Municipal Auditorium today.

"Visitors from foreign lands calling at headquarters of the National Education Association," he said, "often express astonishment at the great gap that exists between the best and poorest American schools. There are educational conditions in one state that do not have a school building and never had a school building, but hold school in abandoned homes, old churches and cotton pens. There are 687,611 children attending schoolhouses condemned as unfit for use."

While the science of education has been advanced, Farley declared, the country needs leaders to promote the ideal of education. Not once have the 1,000,000 American teachers marshalled their efforts unanimously in any one enterprise, he went on, but if all of them were to be united, they could accomplish as much for education in the next decade as has been done in the last century.

## France Seeks Dutch Loan.

By the Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, Dutch, Nov. 20.—The newspaper "Handelsblad" reported yesterday that it had learned that negotiations were under way between France and a Dutch banking group for a short term credit of 150,000,000 florins (about \$83,000,000).

## Question Period.

When the time for interrogation arrived, Chairman Cramer announced, "The first lady of the

land will answer your questions."

"She'll try to," Mrs. Roosevelt corrected him. She peered at the written queries through spectacles held in her hand. In response to the first, she expressed doubt that Americans would forget democracy and become sympathetic with either fascism or communism.

Asked if England or America ever would return to the gold standard, she disclaimed being either a prophet or a financial expert. She made a lengthy denial that she had said American girls must learn how much alcohol they can stand, explaining that, while she did not believe in taking any alcohol, people must not forget the young were bound to come in contact with drinking and they should be made aware of its effects and dangers.

Answering other queries, she said the President's toothache was much better; that it was hard to state whether the peace movement was gaining but that the United States had made great strides with nations to its south and north; that if people felt everything connected with government was "just politics," they had the power to make it good or bad politics, and that she did not believe in harring married women as teachers.

A man rose in the audience to ask what the speaker's "reaction" to the Brazilian situation. She made a little face and explained that it might be embarrassing for an unofficial person to comment. That ended the questioning.

Afterwards several hundred leaders of the teachers' association were introduced to Mrs. Roosevelt and Gov. and Mrs. Stark by Chairman Cramer. Finally, at 9:55 p. m., Mrs. Roosevelt turned to the crowd of teachers massed in front of the stage, smiled and said, "Good night, everyone; good-by and thank you." Escorted to a police limousine, she was taken to Union Station.

## Speaker Deplores Lack of Universal Educational Opportunities in U.S.

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## TELLS HOW TO TEACH CONVERSATIONAL TOPICS

Dr. Roy W. Hatch Advises Respect for Student's Ability to Form Own Judgments.

The secret of teaching controversial political and social subjects lies in an honest respect for the student's ability to make critical judgments for himself, Dr. Roy W. Hatch, professor of social studies and education in the New Jersey State Teachers' College, said in an address before the Missouri State Teachers' Association yesterday.

"You are to encourage and guide the student in his inquiry," he said. "You are to condemn the superficial and commend the well-reasoned. You are to be, above all, a teacher and not a propagandist."

Dr. Hatch reminded his audience, members of the association's department of classroom teachers, that every teacher looks at every controversial subject "through the lenses of his personal prejudices and points of view, mental twists that are the product of his own environment."

"So remember that you are an imperfect instrument in presenting issues fairly and clearly," he warned. "Be fair to your students and don't be quite so cocksure of yourself."

Sarcastically he defined three types of teacher who treat unsettled public questions unsatisfactorily. The service type, he said, is always careful not "to get in bed with the board of education." This teacher advocates the majority point of view on all subjects. He is "watching his step."

The second type takes exactly the opposite stand and adopts the "underdog angle" in every discussion. He is convinced that majority are always wrong and minorities are always right. "He's the boy," Dr. Hatch remarked, "who always gets into trouble."

The speaker characterized his third classification scornfully. "This is the perfectly neutral teacher who presents an evenly balanced picture with exactly as much attention to one side as to the other. Such perfect balance is perfect rest."

"The teacher has the right to his own opinion and he has the right to express it," Dr. Hatch declared. "But if he asserts his viewpoint too often, he throws the student in finding his own idea. That is poor teaching. The teacher's view ought to be expressed only at the end of the discussion."

## ANGELIC PASTOR WELCOMES WINDSORS AT CHURCH BAZAR

Duke and Duchess Attend Charity Sale in Neulilly-Sur-Seine.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor were welcomed by a Chaplain of the Church of England today for the first time since their marriage when they attended a charity sale for the benefit of the British colony of Paris at the Church. Some 1500 persons attended.

Reports were current in Paris that the Duke and Duchess were going to the United States in about a month and were planning to spend Christmas in Washington with the Duchess' aunt, Mrs. D. Buchanan Merriman.

## PARIS, Nov. 20.—Close contacts between William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador to Paris, and the Duke of Windsor make the former appear a higher rate for their produce than the Ethiopians.

It is known that Windsor has been keeping in telephone communication with the American Embassy. Further evidence of the new friendship was afforded by an invitation—already accepted—for the Windsors to take dinner tomorrow night at the American Embassy residence, after which they will be shown, for the first time in Europe, the "L'Esplanade" which has just arrived from the United States.

## ITALY SETS UP MONOPOLY IN GRAIN IN ETHIOPIA

Farmers Required to Sell All Surpluses to Government; Prices to Be Fixed.

(Copyright, 1937.)

ROME, Nov. 20.—Strict control of cereal production in Ethiopia, with a view of making the colony self-supporting in food, was reported in messages from Addis Ababa yesterday.

The Giornale d'Italia says Marshal Rodolfo Graziani is to be head of a Central Food Committee, charged with controlling the marketing and consumption of all cereals. It also says that the government is fixing prices and establishing a grain monopoly.

Regional committees will be formed with local authorities to decide measures best suited to local conditions and grain producers will be obliged to sell to the committee all they raise except what is needed for their families and dependents. Prices will be fixed in lira and Italian colonists will be given a higher rate for their produce than the Ethiopians.

## France Seeks Dutch Loan.

By the Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, Dutch, Nov. 20.—The newspaper "Handelsblad" reported yesterday that it had learned that negotiations were under way between France and a Dutch banking group for a short term credit of 150,000,000 florins (about \$83,000,000).

## MUSSOLINI TO DIRECT COLONIAL MINISTRY

Shakes Up Cabinet—Duke of Aosta New Viceroy of Ethiopia.

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Nov. 20.—Premier Mussolini announced today a shakeup in his Cabinet and an important change in colonial administration in which the Duke of Aosta was named Viceroy of Ethiopia and Mussolini assumed the African portfolio.

The 39-year-old Duke of Aosta, officer of the air corps who helped to conquer Ethiopia, was appointed in the place of the veteran colonial warrior, Marshal Rodolfo Graziani. Aosta is a first cousin, once removed, of King Victorio Emanuele.

In taking charge of the ministry for Italian Africa, Mussolini replaced Alessandro Lessona. The Premier honored Gen. Attilio Teruzzi, a veteran of the Spanish campaign, by naming him first assistant in the African ministry.

Finance Minister Theon di Rivoli Jr. was replaced by Felice Guarnieri, who had been his under-secretary. Renato Ricci, former head of the Fascist youth organizations, became an under-secretary in the Ministry of Corporations.

Mussolini's Shift Jobs.

By today's shakeup, Mussolini assumed the fifth of 14 portfolios in the Cabinet, besides the Premiership. He is now Minister of Interior, War, Navy, Air and Colonies.

The installation of Guarnieri as Finance Minister indicated the importance which Mussolini expected financial affairs to play in empire development. Guarnieri had been director of foreign exchange operations.

There were reports indicating that Aosta would not hold the same power as that of Graziani as Viceroy of Ethiopia. Graziani was both military and civil head of the colony.

On report, semi-officially confirmed, was that military commander would be named, leaving the civil administration to the Duke. The military commander probably will be Gen. Ugo Cavallero who, with Mussolini, reorganized the Italian army at the beginning of the Fascist administration.

Aosta will assume the Ethiopian post early in December when Graziani returns to Italy. The Marshal has been ill since he was seriously wounded in a hand grenade attack by natives at Addis Ababa last February.

## Throne Linked to Empire.

Graziani was known to have asked to return home. Mussolini was said also to have desired the change to the Savoy dynasty, represented on the throne by Victorio Emanuele—to the new empire.

Mussolini sent Graziani a letter of gratitude for his service in the conquest and pacification of the empire.

It was reported the shakeup would go further, including assignment of Gen. Aurelio Liotta, chief of the East African air force, to Somaliland to succeed Governor-General Ruggiero Santal. Liotta lost a leg in the February bombing in Addis Ababa.

## FEARS DOMINATE INDIVIDUALS AND NATIONS, SAYS JOHN D. JR.

"Area of Certainty Diminishing." He Asserts in Talk at International House.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—John D. Rockefeller Jr. said last night the world was dominated by "very real fears," with employers and workers, as well as nations, "afraid be dominated by the area of certainty is diminishing."

He offered to an audience at the anniversary banquet of International House of New York what he called his "creed": "The conviction that there are certain fundamental and underlying things which do not change. A belief in the innate, fundamental fineness of individual personality, the conviction that in every human being there is a spark of the divine."

Recalling that he had built and financed the International Houses of New York, Berkeley, Cal., Chicago and Paris as "melting pots" for students of many nationalities gathered at colleges in those cities, Rockefeller said they were "proof to the world 'that brotherhood may prevail.'"

Fears that "stalk the earth" today, he said, are workers' "fear of unemployment, employers' "fear of competition and the growing anxiety as to whether business can be continued and payrolls met" and the fears of nations lest "populations overflow available land, national resources be inadequate, stronger nations and groups seek to dominate and absorb weaker ones, natural and proper trade relations be cut off and the constant and overshadowing fear of war."

## LOUIS D. BRODSKY FUNERAL

Clothing Manufacturer Dies in Hospital at Age of 83.

The funeral of Louis D. Brodsky, president of Blitwell Co., clothing manufacturer at 1128 Washington avenue, who died yesterday of a brain hemorrhage at Jewish Hospital, will be held tomorrow at 2 p. m. at Rindskopf mortuary, 5216 Delmar boulevard, with burial in B'nai Amoona Cemetery.

Mr. Brodsky, who was 83 years old, was a native St. Louisan and established his company 30 years ago. He resided at 7385 Delmar boulevard. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Ruth S. Brodsky; a daughter, Mrs. Irwin H. Rusnak of Chicago; two sons, Saul and Martin J. Brodsky; his mother, Mrs. Anne Brodsky, and four brothers and two sisters.

## BEETHOVEN CONCERTO PLAYED BY HOFMANN

Pianist Conveys Poetic Quality of Work—Chausson Symphony on Orchestra Program.

By THOMAS B. SHERMAN.

A LARGE section of the St. Louis musical public attended one of the numerous anniversary parties being given throughout the country by Mr. Josef Hofmann, yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Auditorium. With the assistance of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Vladimir Golschmann, Mr. Hofmann continued rounding off some 50 years of piano playing by turning out a sumptuous and provocative version of the Beethoven G Major concerto.

The significance of the occasion was made evident both at the beginning and the end of the performance, first when the orchestra rose at the entrance of the soloist and second when the brass and percussion section made him the object of a rousing "Tutti." The audience also joined in the tribute by rising, more or less, as a man.

Authoritative in Style.

As for the musical part of the performance it was authoritative. Hofmann's style and conception though not always characterized by the tone quality of his golden days, but the force, the amplitude and the affecting romantic treatment of lyrical passages was all there. In the first and third movements some of the forward sweep of the music was compromised by Mr. Hofmann's tendency to treat large sections as self contained wholes. This mosaic style was more suitable to the second movement which consists largely of a dialogue between orchestra and piano and where the interruption of the line has the effect of accentuating the composer's meaning. The searching poetic quality of this movement was conveyed with great feeling. The emotional conviction of the soloist became the conviction of the hearer.

The generous ovation from the audience failed to evoke an encore. After returning to the platform an appropriate number of times Mr. Hofmann finally shook his head and retired for the afternoon.

Chausson Symphony.

The orchestra, which displayed an excellent tone quality in the concerto, was even more brilliant and better integrated in the Chausson Symphony. This composition had obviously enlisted Mr. Golschmann's complete sympathy and as a result really beautiful proportioned and full-blown performance. Played with such affectionate and expansive vitality its best attributes became its chief attributes. Nobility, unfurled sentiment, sincerity and sweeping lyricism were its hallmarks.

Nobody would classify Chausson with the giants of symphonic composition. But why it should rank below the Cesar Franck Symphony is a matter for wonder.

The concert opened with Rameau's "Dardanus" suite No. 2, an ingratiating work which was charmingly played. The texture of the strings was well up to the new level reached high level.



# STOCK MARKET

## RECOVERED FRACTIONS TO THREE POINTS

Prominent on Rebound From Yesterday's Drop Are Rails, Steels, Motors, Coppers and Specialties.

By the Associated Press.  
NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Many leaders among the shaky stocks of yesterday recovered fractions to three or more points today.

Selling at the start put the ticker behind briefly and toppled averages to new lows for more than two years before buyers began to raise bids.

Prominent on the come-back were rails, steels, motors, coppers and specialties. While the return journey was only moderately fast, transfers for the two hours approximately 1,232,100 shares.

Among the better share performers several slipped just before the close — were United States Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, Santa Fe, New York Central, Southern Railway, Great Northern, Union Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, Chrysler, General Motors, Amoco, Kewanee, United States Smelting, International Rubber, Goodyear, I. C. Case, International Harvester, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Consolidated Edison, American Electric Power & Light, American Telephone & Telegraph, Allis Chalmers, Eastman Kodak, Loew's and Air Reduction.

Backward were Sears-Roebuck, C. Penney, Philip Morris, Briggs Manufacturing, Texas Corp., Radio and Corn Products.

Steels edged forward despite estimates that the steel mill operations would register another recession. Bonds and commodities did better.

At Chicago wheat finished 3/4 to 2 1/2 cents a bushel higher. Corn gained 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents a bushel. Cotton at the close was up 25 to 50 cents a bale.

The pound sterling added 1/4 of a cent at \$5.00 and the French franc moved ahead .004 of a cent to \$4.00 cents.

Brokers' Views of the News.  
Brokers attributed improvement largely to the belief of some traders that yesterday's slump caused for at least part of the lost ground being retraced even if the basic trend was still downward.

Efforts of union officials to break the unauthorized sit-down strike at General Motors helped to bolster automobile figures. An announcement by Goodyear that it would open its plants Monday for "those who wished to work" was coincident with preparations for mobilization of Ohio National Guard units.

Wall Street opinions regarding the President's call for an inquiry into higher living costs were mixed.

After Turn of the Year.  
Searching for light in cloudy business skies, observers express the opinion a modest expansion in output of several consumers' goods industries is likely after the turn of the year, owing to the fact heavy inventories probably will be well liquidated by that time.

In the textile field, it is pointed out, production in some branches has been cut to the lowest level since 1925 and a gradual recovery is said to be under way in rubber tire factories.

That the short side of the market has achieved more popularity in recent weeks is indicated by the New York Stock Exchange figures, which show a sharp drop in the short interest from Sept. 30 to Oct. 29, the short interest increased 246,489 shares.

Sales of 15 Most Active Stocks.  
Sales, closing price and net change of the 15 most active stocks: U. S. Steel, 46,500, 33 1/4, up 1/4; Chrysler, 36,000, 58 1/4, up 1/4; Union Pacific, 34,000, 17 1/4, up 1/4; Gen. Motors, 31,700, 34, up 1/4; Packard, 29,500, 8 1/4, up 1/4; E. I. du Pont, 24,000, 12 1/4, up 1/4; Republic, 20,000, 17 1/4, up 1/4; Amoco, 19,000, 30 1/4, up 1/4; Int. Nickel, 18,000, 40 1/4, up 1/4; Gen. Elec., 17,000, 27 1/4, up 1/4; N. Y. Central, 17,000, 17 1/4, up 1/4; Par. Pict., 15,000, 12 1/4, up 1/4; Socony-Vac., 14,700, 15, up 1/4; Beth. Steel, 13,800, 47, up 1/4.

NEW YORK MOTOR CAR CO. RESUMES DIVIDEND PAYMENT  
By the Associated Press.  
NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Directors of Hudson Motor Car Co., Detroit, today resumed payments of dividends on the capital stock with a declaration of 25 cents a share, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1. Previous disbursement was 25 cents in January, 1932.

Youngstown Steel Door Co., Cleveland, announced a dividend of 75c, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 1. The company was paid \$1.25 before stockholders received a split-up of common stock on a two-for-one basis.

Directors of Crane Co. today declared a dividend of \$1 on common stock, first in December, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 1. Company manufactures valves and plumbing supplies.

Credit Co. has declared a dividend of \$1 on common stock, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 1. The company is a real estate investment company.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—The Commercial Credit Co. has declared a dividend of \$1 on common stock, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 1. The company is a real estate investment company.

NEW YORK RUBBER MARKET  
NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Crude rubber futures declined 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents a pound, 14.01 to 14.00, March 14.20 to 14.25, May 14.29 to 14.30.



























MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

ALUMINUM, copper, brass, lead, iron, etc.  
distillers, batteries, 1200 Gratiot, CE, 4533.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

AIR COMPRESSORS—\$2.50; motor, 1/2 hp.  
\$3; 1/2, \$8.00. Schorr, 1801 Market.

PAINT SPRAYING OUTFIT—Like new,  
\$15 complete. 4444 Chippewa, NE, 4446.

ROOFING MATERIAL

75-LB. Slate Surface Roofing, \$1.30 roll  
105-LB. Roof, \$2.01. Chippewa, CE, 4003.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES

For Sale

ALL KINDS OF STORE FIXTURES  
BOUGHT, SOLD, MADE TO ORDER.  
RELIABLE, 823 N. 8TH, CE, 7904.

CASH REGISTERS—Used, all makes; mod-  
est; cheap. Argon Reg. Co., 810 N. 8th.

CALCULATING MACHINE—Marchant  
electric automatic; \$75. CE, 8022.

COMPLETE—including showcases, wall  
cases and etc.; reasonably priced.  
UNITED CIGAR STORE, 303 and Pine sts.

DESKS, OFFICE FIXTURES

Bought—Sold—Priced Right. GA, 8833.

HOLSTEIN FIXTURES, 1001-03-05 N. 6th  
DESK—With swivel chair, 6719 Delmar.

FIXTURES for any business, new and  
used. BENNINGER, 1007-09 Market.

HAND ADDRESSOGRAPH—Good condi-  
tion. 7184 Manchester.

NEW 4-drawer steel filing cabinets, \$1.08  
each. Phone Grand 3723.

U. S. SLICER—Good condition; cheap.  
4469 Olive.

Beauty Shop Equipment

HAIR DRYER—Late style; shampoo chair,  
board, cheap. 4111 Finney.

Beer Equipment

BAR FIXTURES—New, used; other equip-  
ment. A. Wolff, 1026 Market st.

CHAIRS, tables, etc., wholesale; rented.  
NATIONAL CHAIR, 301 S. 1st, CE, 0184.

Commercial Refrigeration

ELECTRIC FRIGIDAIRE—15 cu. ft.; and  
large beer dispenser. Cabany 9478.

TYPEWRITERS

UNDERWOOD and Royal typewriters,  
\$100 models \$23.75; free repairs; free  
trial; rentals, 3 months, \$5. St. Louis  
T. W. Co., 718 Pine, MA, 3162.

PORTABLES—\$15; Royal, \$19; Remond,  
Withington, Inc., 203 N. 10th, GA, 1668.

RENTALS—3 months, \$3. National, 609  
Pine, GA, 2242. 1328 Olive, GA, 3344.

NEW portable typewriters, all makes, re-  
duced. 718 Pine, MA, 1163.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Wanted

CASH for old gold, broken jewelry, pawn  
tickets, diamonds. Miller, 716 Pine.

MUSICAL

Musical Employment

PIANO PLAYER—Man or woman; five  
nights week. 3803 S. Kingshighway.

Pianos and Organs For Sale

GRAND PIANO—Year old; same as new;  
cost \$400; sacrifice. 2735 N. Barb.

PARLOR GRAND PIANO—Sacrifice. Call  
Rosedale 0769.

BABY GRAND—\$85; cost \$700; spinet;  
cheap. Turner, 2844 S. Broadway.

USED AUTOMOBILES

Wanted

WE PAY TOP RISING PRICES  
For all models; 500 cars needed  
badly. 2819 Gravois, LA, 3006.

100 CARS Wtd.—Late models; cash; bring  
title. Monarch, 718 N. Kingshighway.

CARS Wtd.—Bring title, get cash. One  
Molter, 3700 S. Kingshighway, PE, 0380.

ALL AUTOS bought, cash; we need them.  
2213 S. Grand, PE, 8922.

USED CARS bought, sold and exchanged.  
BO, 4788, 4718 Delmar.

For Hire

TRUCKS—For rent without drivers; stake  
or panel bodies; low rates. GA, 5131.

Coaches For Sale

FORD—1936 coach, wonderful condi-  
tion; a bargain. ILLCOCKSON MOTORS, 3900 W. Pine

Coups For Sale

BUICK—1936 coupe, 40 series; looks  
and runs like new. ILLCOCKSON MOTORS, 3900 W. Pine

FORD—1934, 14,000 miles; price \$230;  
must sell at once. Cabany 9398.

Sedans For Sale

BUICK—1936 sedan, 6 wheels, heat-  
er, radio, perfect condition. ILLCOCKSON MOTORS, 3900 W. Pine

DODGE—1937 4-door touring sedan, new  
car guarantee; a real buy; \$745. MID-CITY, 5425 EASTON.

DODGE—1937 4-door touring sedan, new  
car guarantee; a real buy; \$745. 4241 N. GRAND AT CARTER, CO, 6012.

W LA SALLE—1934 sedan; very clean;  
good motor; bargain. ILLCOCKSON MOTORS, 3900 W. Pine

PONTIAC—1935 touring sedan; a  
beauty; a bargain for someone. ILLCOCKSON MOTORS, 3900 W. Pine

Touring Cars For Sale

PACKARD—1930 phaeton; \$145; tonneau  
windshield, spotlights and 2 new tires  
costing \$55. Owner, Rosedale 0686.

House and Commercial Trailers

TRAILER CHASSIS—18-foot Palace coach,  
3 months old; top destroyed by fire;  
platform and running gear not damaged;  
electric brakes; 2 tires, doors, window  
frames, etc., \$135. CH, 5643.

USED TRUCKS FOR SALE

DODGE—1937, brand-new, 3/4-ton stake,  
at a big discount. 4241 N. GRAND AT CARTER, CO, 6012.

1935 FORD, PICK-UP

Tires 75%: \$325

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO.

4010 WEST PINE, Franklin 1335

INTERNATIONAL One-ton truck;  
panel body; one one-ton International  
truck, stake body; in good condition;  
very reasonable. Write Elyse Park Dist.,  
Malden, Mo., or call phones 277 or 104,  
Malden, Mo.

BRAND-NEW '37 PLYMOUTH

Commercial Sedan Deliverer; big discount.  
MIDCITY, 4241 N. Grand at Carter

1936 STUDEBAKER, 2-T, 133" W.B.  
7.0x20 duals, 100%: \$650

good condition — INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO.  
2500 N. Ninth St. Chestnut 8225

TRUCK—Late '37 Chevrolet chassis and  
cab; 10-ply tires; cheap; trade, term.  
3604 Ridgely, PE, 3214.

LOANS ON AUTOMOBILES

\$15, \$25, \$50, \$75, \$500

\$ LOANS \$

Autos—Trucks—No co-makers required  
—No Public Investigation—Low Easy  
Payments—Up to 2 Years to Repay.

OPEN NIGHTS

Your Car Need Not Be Paid for  
LOCAL FINANCE CO.  
Grand and Page Blvd. PE, 1537

SEE Southwest Bank first for loan; low  
rate; easy to repay; fast service. PE, 3614

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH DAILY MAGAZINE

PART THREE

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1937.

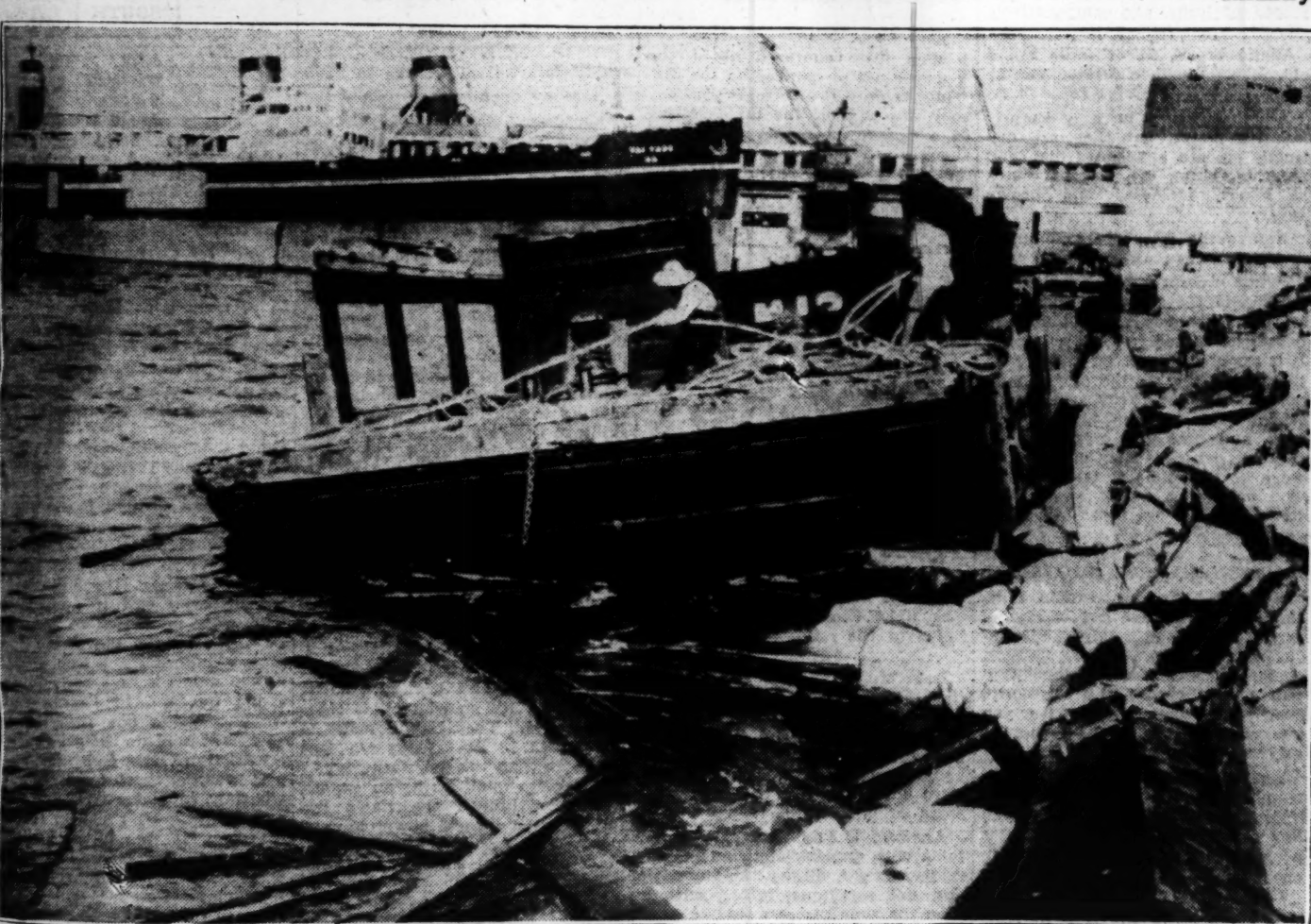
PAGES 1-6C

## RESULT OF A MUDDY TRACK



Only four horses started in this race near San Francisco and Jockey Maschek, riding Sea Rover II, came in last along with the mud kicked up by the speedier competitors.

## RESULT OF TYPHOON'S VISIT TO MANILA HARBOR



A lighter driven ashore by the great wind that recently swept over the Philippine Islands.

## DESTROYING 10,000 GALLONS OF ILLEGAL WHISKY



It has been seized in Brooklyn raids since 1933 and here it is being smashed at the police property clerk's warehouse at the foot of Thirty-sixth street. Some beer and wine was included in the wreckage.

## WELL, I'LL TELL YOU—By BOB BURNS

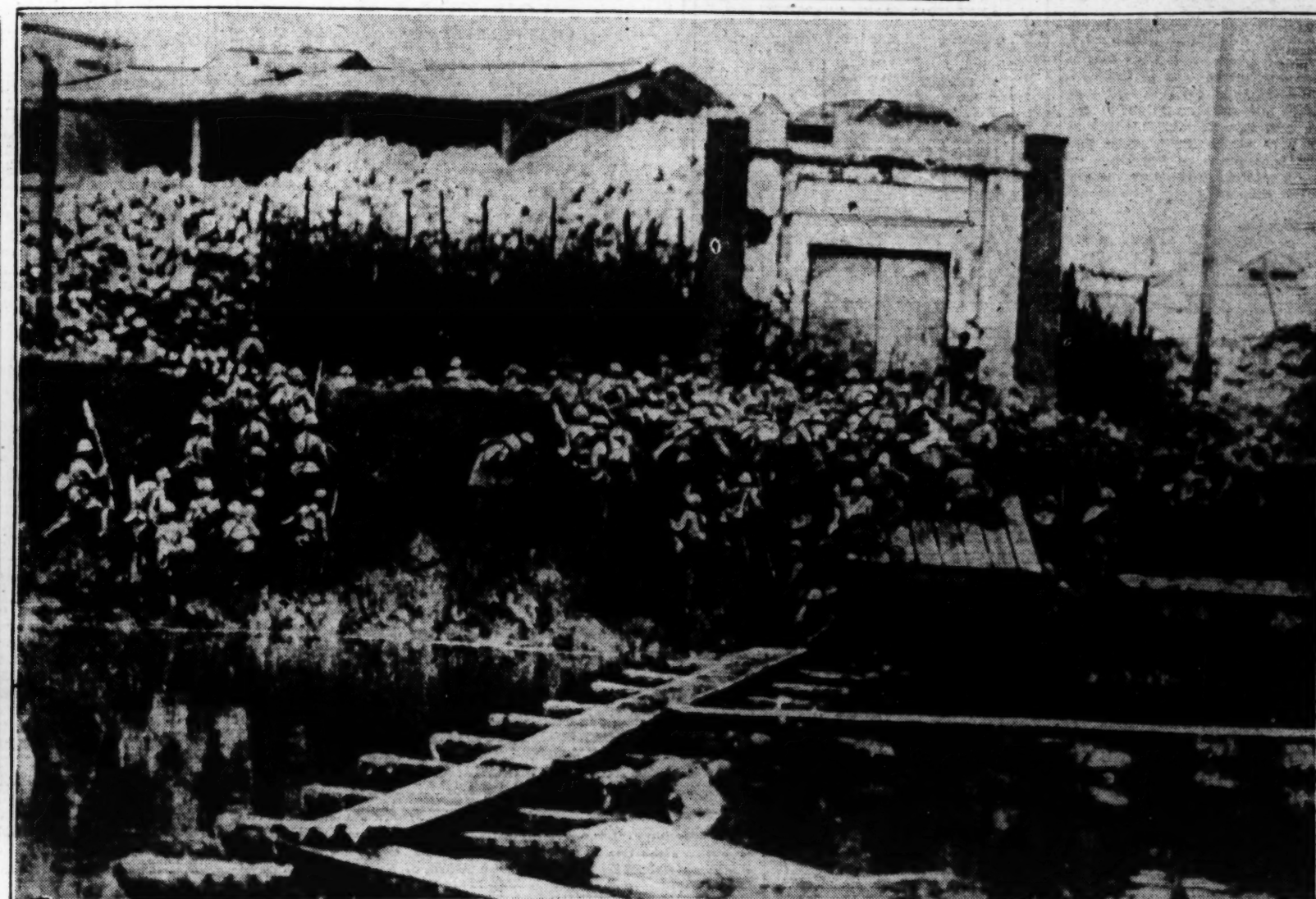
THE only way you can expect to have a successful partnership in marriage is to take your wife into your confidence. I had an uncle who had an extravagant wife but he didn't mind as long as his business was good, but finally he had a long run of hard luck and one day he went to his wife and told her point-blank, he says "Dear, I'll have to ask you to watch the nickels." The next

night, his wife came to him and says "Honey, I went down to get that \$14.00 hat you promised me and the only decent lookin' dress I could find to go with it cost \$114.00—so I charged it." He says "Well, that's gonna hit me pretty hard—why in the world didn't you call me?" and she says "Well, I would have had to use a pay phone and you told me to watch the nickels!"

(Copyright, 1937.)

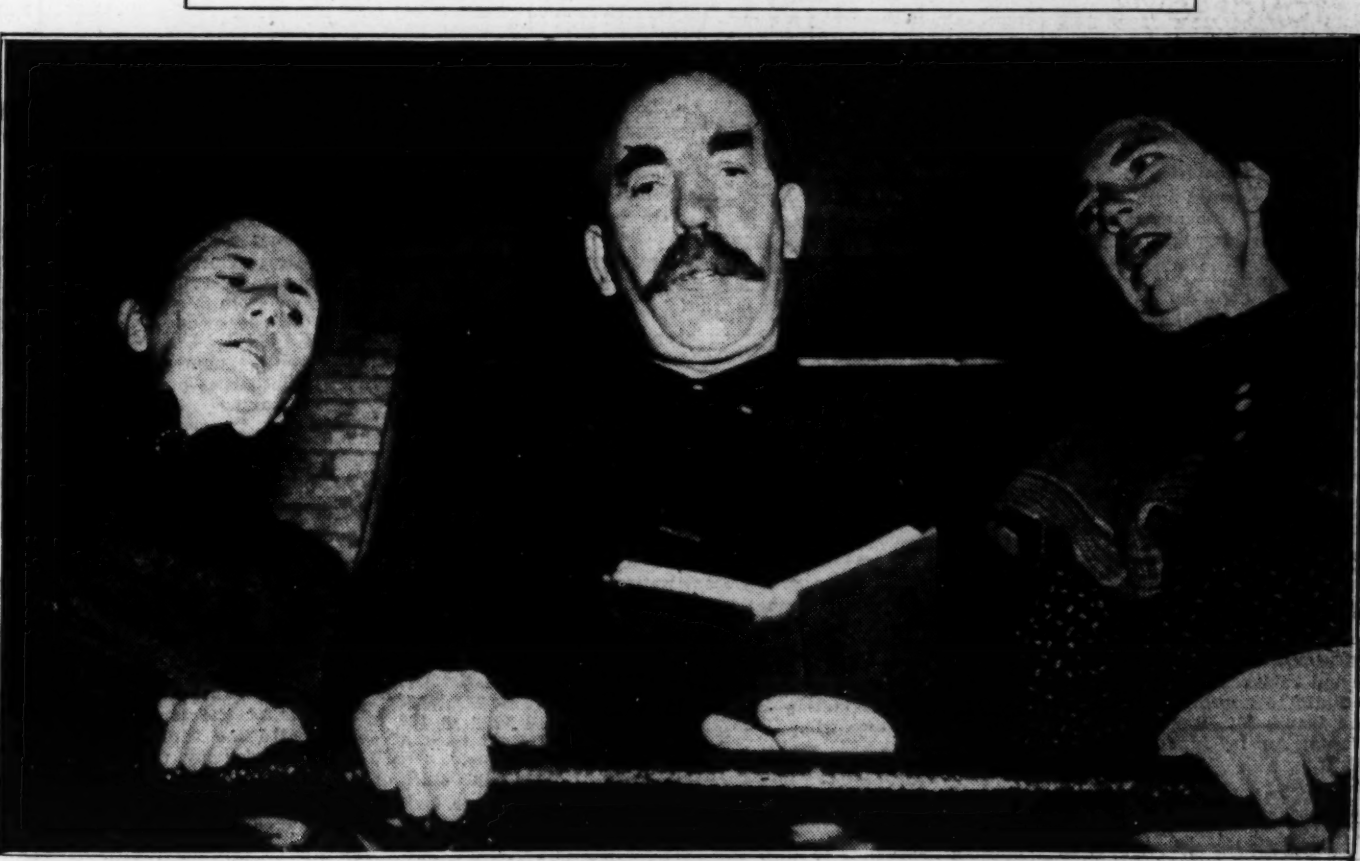


## JAPANESE CHARGE ON SOOCHOW CREEK



Infantrymen attacking a Chinese position during the fighting which ended with the Chinese retreat from Shanghai.

## RECORDING MOUNTAIN SONGS AT NEW YORK UNIVERSITY



Martha Williams, the Rev. John Williams Dawson and Alice Williams, all of Kentucky, singing folk songs as part of the university's research in American lore.

Associated Press Wirephoto.

## THE OWNER'S GOING TO TEAR IT DOWN



Residence at 5158 Washington boulevard which will be wrecked by its owner, Mrs. William B. Turman. The 13-room house has been vacant three years and Mrs. Turman says it cannot be sold advantageously.

—By a Post-Dispatch Staff Photographer.

## "WORLD'S SAFEST TRUCK DRIVER"



Allen B. Hill of Corpus Christi, Tex., received his title from the American Trucking Association in convention at Louisville. He is said to have driven trucks about 1,400,000 miles in the last 30 years without an accident.



















**Toonerville Folks—By Fontaine Fox**

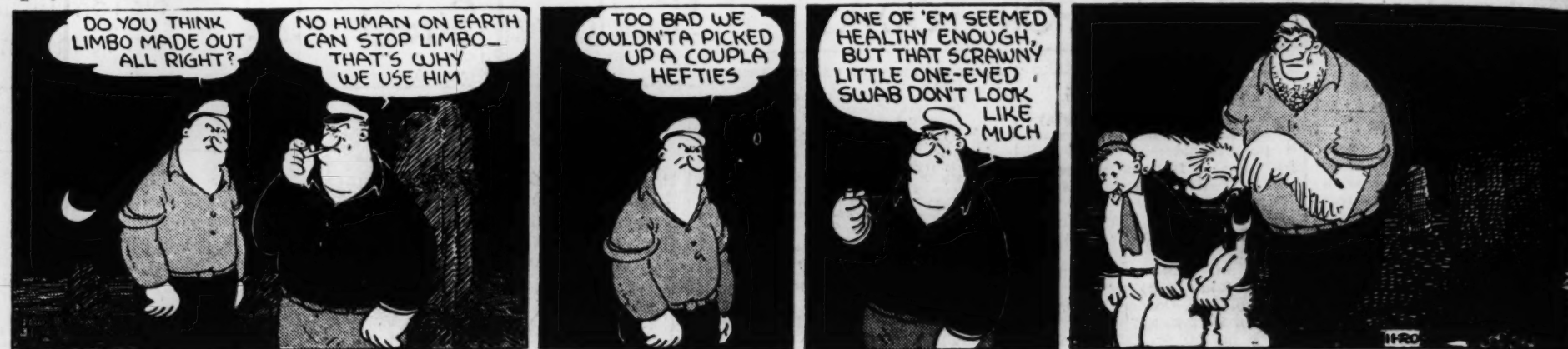
(Copyright, 1937)



**Popeye—By Segar**

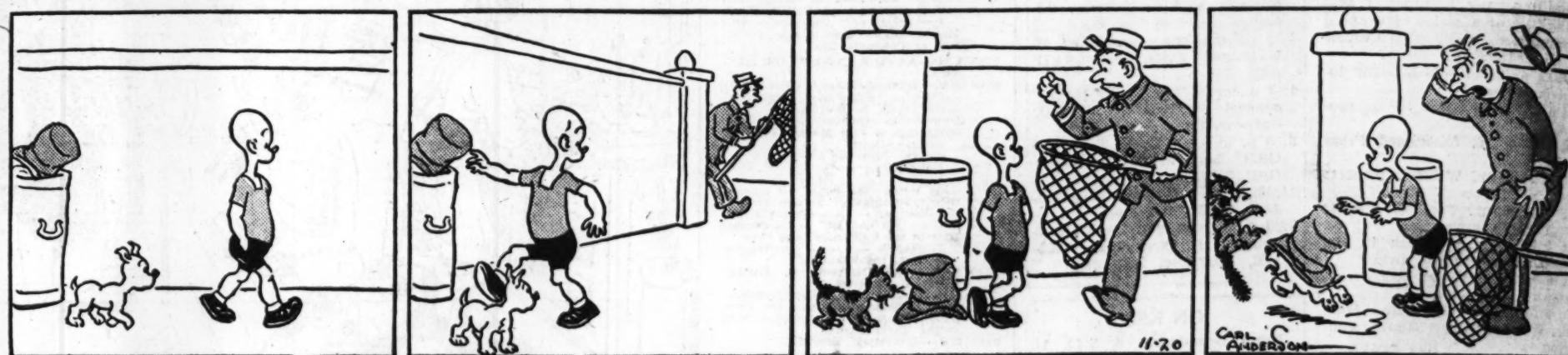
"What the Cat Dragged In"

(Copyright, 1937)



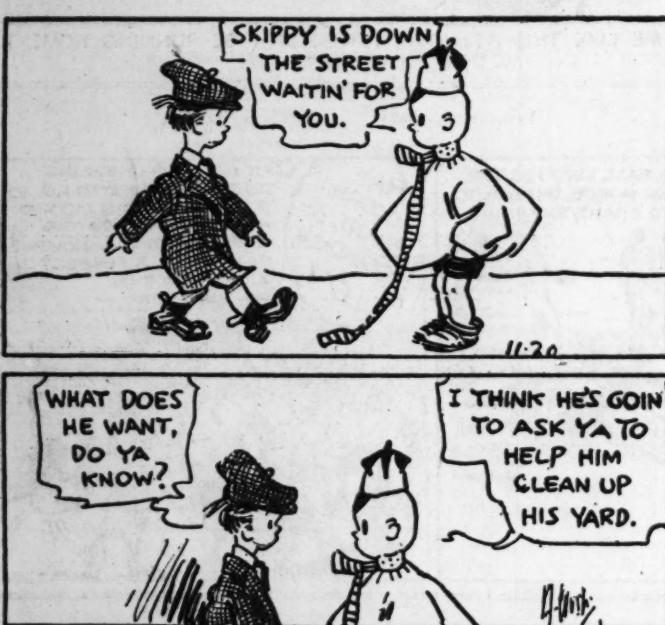
**Henry—By Carl Anderson**

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**Skippy—By Percy L. Crosby**

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**Big Chief Wahoo—By Saunders and Woggon**

It Isn't Done

(Copyright, 1937)



**Li'l Abner—By Al Capp**

Some Fellas Might Like It

(Copyright, 1937)



**Jane Arden—By Monte Barrett and Russell Ross**

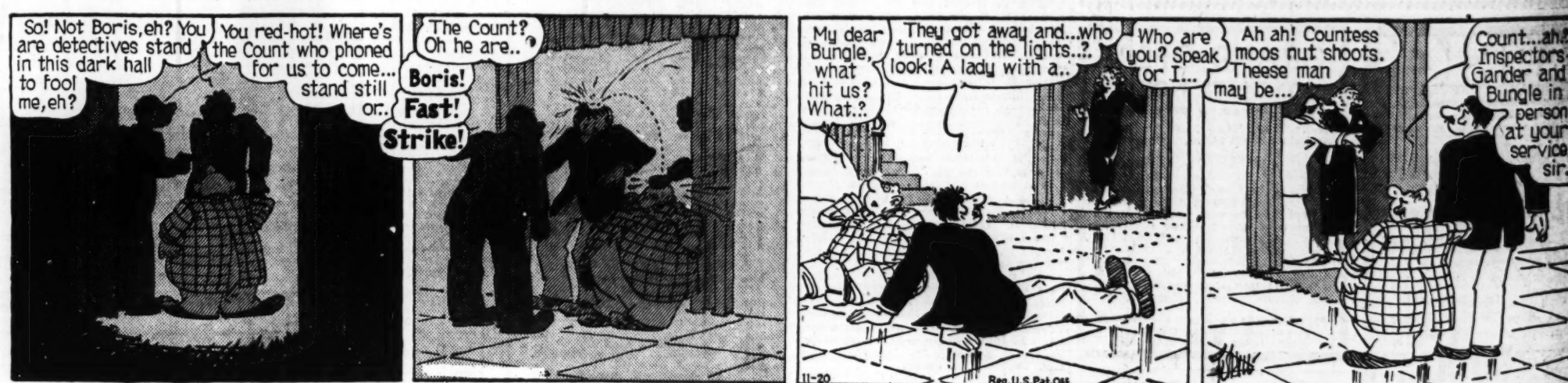
(Copyright, 1937)



**The Bungle Family—By Harry J. Tuthill**

Down, but Not Out

(Copyright, 1937)



**Blondie—By Chic Young**

A Sleeping Beauty

(Copyright, 1937)



**CONSULT TODAY'S BIOGRAPHIC WANT AD DIRECTORY**

For Business Opportunities or openings in business now being advertised.

VOL. 90. No. 77.

**PASTOR NEWTON DENIES KILLING OF MRS. KELLY**

In Testimony at Pittsfield, Ill., Tries to Shift Blame to 'Adopted Daughter,' Miss Myra Hanan.

**SAYS HE WAS THROWN INTO AUTO AND TIED**

Repudiates Confession, Already in Evidence, and Implicates Leading State Witness.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

PITTSFIELD, Ill., Nov. 20.—

Rev. Colonel Ellsworth Newton, his

confession repudiated, left the

witness stand after six hours of direct

examination today. His trial for the

murder of Mrs. Maybelle Kelly will

be resumed Monday. He left with

the jury, the unmistakable implication

that it was not he, but his

"adopted daughter," Miss Myra Hanan,

who beat Mrs. Kelly to death with a

hammer last July, and threw

her body into the Mississippi River.

Miss Hanan, 27 years old, has been

a member of the Newton household

for 14 years and is known as the

pastor's adopted daughter.

It was Miss Hanan who gave in-

vestigators the evidence that led

them to file the murder charge

against him. It was her statement

that caused the 51-year-old min-

ister to change his denials to a

calm account of the crime and his

reason for committing it. This

confession to the police, previously

admitted in evidence, the Rev. Mr.

Newton repudiated in its essential

details today.

Changes His Story.

The reference to Miss Hanan

came, when in low pitched voice

Newton reached the point of the

killing of Mrs. Kelly. In his signed

confession, he had described it as

a tussle with the 45-year-old wife

of a rural mail carrier, whose infatua-

tion for her former pastor led her

to hysterical insistence that he join

her in flight from her husband.

He had stopped his automobile

on the highway, he testified today.

Another machine pulled in front.

He heard a woman's voice: "It

isn't that Myra?" Then, as a fig-

ure advanced from the other ma-

chine Mrs. Kelly added: "It is." He

said he was thrown into another

car and bound when he stepped out

of his automobile. Later he said, he

was released and put in another

car. There he said he found Myra

Hanan at the wheel, evading his

questions about Mrs. Kelly and say-

ing: "It had to be done."

Throughout the bizarre narrative,

Newton's voice was low, but dis-

tinct, until he reached the passages

which differed vitally from his pre-

vious account. Then, Judge A.

Clay Williams told him to speak at

least loud enough for the Court to

hear a few feet away. At times, the

defendant almost appeared to be

talking to himself. He did not

flinch in his seat; his eyes and

hands were steady.

Explaining the Money.

Early in his testimony, he ex-

plained that a \$10 bill, bearing the

same serial number as some paid

to Mrs. Kelly the day she disap-

peared, when she drew \$1950 from

the bank, had been received by him

from her that day. A package con-

taining the rest of the money, later

was turned over to authorities by

Miss Hanan. She said Newton gave

it to her. It was placed in his ma-

chine by Mrs. Kelly, the pastor

said.

Newton admitted he had a load-

ed revolver in the car; he failed to

mention the pint of whisky, he ad-

mitted before and agreed that he

had placed Mrs. Kelly's luggage,

packed in suitcases he had bought

for her in Moberly, in the car. He

told how he drove, without lights

to pick her up at an early hour,

July 13, after she left a note pinned

to her pillow, informing her hus-

band she was "going west" with

friends.

Identifies Iron Dumbbell.

Newton identified as his, an iron

dumbbell which State witnesses

said was found wrapped in his

clothing at a spot to which he di-

rected them after confessing the

killing. He said he had found it,

and "just carried it in his car." He

said he never before had seen the

rope which witnesses testified was

found in his machine.

Thus far his testimony was much

like his confession.

The hammer which the State con-

tends he used to beat Mrs. Kelly

to death, was in his car with other

tools, he calmly admitted.

"I don't think there's any ques-

tion about it," he said. "It was going

to be a new one."

Back again in his account to the

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